

Statement

As to the Need for the
Provision of a Government
Animal Vaccine
Establishment for
Scotland.



JOHN B. EUIST, M.D., B.Sc.



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of a Government
Establishment for*

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FELLOW OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY

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LECTURER AND EXAMINER IN

FOR THE ENTIRE

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1901

*Statement as to the Need for the Provision
of a Government Animal Vaccine
Establishment for Scotland.*

BY

^{own}
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FOR THE ENGLISH LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD.

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STATEMENT AS TO THE NEED FOR THE PROVISION OF A GOVERNMENT ANIMAL VACCINE ESTABLISHMENT FOR SCOTLAND.

CERTAIN radical changes were made in the law as to vaccination by the Vaccination Act of 1898, 61 & 62 Viet. c. 49. The age at which vaccination was to be performed was extended to six months; stations were abolished, and the domiciliary system was adopted. Repeated penalties were forbidden, the conscientious objector was allowed, and vaccination with glycerinated calf lymph was ensured. As a result of the discontinuance of stations for primary vaccination, it followed that new arrangements had to be made for an adequate lymph supply to take the place of the arm to arm vaccine material. It therefore became necessary to re-organise the Animal Vaccine Station of the English Local Government Board, and this was done before the Act came into operation on the 1st of January 1899.

During the last four years the Department for the supply of glycerinated calf lymph for the use of "Public Vaccinators" in England has developed enormously. The allowance for expenses, at first fixed at £5000, has been gradually increased till it has now reached £10,000. The amount of lymph has increased in proportion, so that from 600,000 tubes, issued in 1900, the amount has gradually risen to over a million tubes issued in 1902. But even with this large development, the amount of lymph falls far short of what is required for the adequate supply of England itself. The private practitioners have no share in the lymph which is thus prepared and distributed under Government supervision. We may take it roughly that Government only supplies from a third to a half

Changes in
Vaccination
Law, 1898.

Government
supply of
lymph for
England.

Necessity for
extended
supply.

of the total quantity of lymph required for vaccination and revaccination in the country.

The adoption of glycerinated calf lymph as the official vaccine material left the private practitioner at the mercy of lymph merchants, from whom all the supplies were derived, and from whom satisfactory statements as to the origin and preparation of the calf lymph were difficult, if not impossible, to obtain. From the above it appears that there is room for still further extension of the Government Establishment, so as to enable it to supply glycerinated calf lymph for the use of the whole population in England, both for private vaccination and for revaccination.

Cost of Animal
Vaccine Estab-
lishment.

The lymph required for revaccination need not be a source of serious expense, as it would be defrayed by the Local Authorities, who might be required to purchase it. But it matters very little whether the Animal Vaccine Establishment can be conducted at a profit or not, for it is an axiom that all great sanitary measures such as, for example, sewage disposal works, should be provided and carried on whether a profit is made or not. This is pre-eminently true of the measures required for the prevention of smallpox. The provision of an adequate supply of actively protective vaccine material is certainly the most economical proceeding, especially when the neglect to make such provision would necessitate the building and upkeep of large Hospitals for the isolation of smallpox patients.

No Govern-
ment supply
of lymph for
Scotland.

Scotland has had no share in the lymph supply above described, but all vaccinations are still conducted under the Vaccination (Scotland) Act, 1863. This Act differs considerably from the principal English Act passed in 1867, and it may be well to indicate points of difference which in great measure account for the anomalous position of Scotland at the present time.

Points of
difference
between
English and
Scottish Vac-
cination Acts.

1st. The "Public Vaccinator," appointed by the Guardians in England, who may or may not be a District Medical

Officer, does not correspond with the "Vaccinator" appointed by Parochial Boards in Scotland, and who are without exception parish doctors.

2d. In England vaccination has been dissociated from pauperism, every parent having the right to obtain vaccination at the public expense without any order from the Guardians, while in Scotland the duties of the "Vaccinators" are confined to vaccinating paupers and defaulters.

3d. In England Vaccinating Stations were provided by the Guardians, to which a very large proportion of the infants born annually were taken for vaccination, while in Scotland the vaccination of such children has been performed by private medical practitioners.

4th. In England the "Public Vaccinator" is paid partly from the rates and partly by Government grant, while in Scotland the "Vaccinator" is paid, and the private practitioner is unpaid, from public funds.

5th. The expressions, "Public Vaccinator" and "Public Vaccination," do not appear in the Scottish Act, so that legally there is no such thing as "Public Vaccination" in Scotland, practically the whole of the vaccination being domiciliary and in the hands of the private practitioners of the country.

6th. In the Scottish Act there is no provision whatever for lymph supply.

7th. The conscientious objector to vaccination of the English Act of 1898 is not recognised by the Scottish Act.

The Central Vaccine Institution for Scotland was established in 1867 for the purpose of supplying "Vaccinators" of parishes with a limited supply of vaccine lymph. Since then the Institution has distributed about 100,000 tubes, of which about 3000 were distributed during the year ended 1st July 1895.

The Central
Vaccine Insti-
tution for
Scotland.

"To prevent misunderstanding, the following is issued with every parcel:—

“(1.) The Central Vaccine Institution for Scotland exists for the purpose of supplying vaccine lymph to parochial vaccinators for use in terms of the Vaccination (Scotland) Act of 1863.

“(2.) The Institution cannot, except in special circumstances, supply lymph to private practitioners for use among their private patients.”

Official
Reports.

In his Report to the Scottish Local Government Board for 1895, the Superintendent refers to “Difficulty connected with the arrangements for obtaining lymph for distribution. They are on the whole sufficient when smallpox is entirely absent.” Comment upon that is needless. Thus it appears that the Central Vaccine Institution is able to supply lymph only for an infinitesimal part of the population, and that it does this with difficulty. Extracts from subsequent Reports show that previous to the passing of the Vaccination Act of 1898, the Central Vaccine Institution found it difficult to supply even paupers with lymph, “Not having a sufficient supply of infant lymph to meet the demand.” In 1899, in consequence of the difficulty which had been felt for some years of obtaining infant lymph for distribution, “The Institution was under the necessity of sending glycerinated calf lymph to applicants.” This was supplied by permission of the Local Government Board of England from the Government Laboratory in London. In 1901, only 2674 tubes of glycerinated calf lymph were distributed to official “Vaccinators” by the Central Vaccine Institution for Scotland. Of these, Edinburgh, with a population of 433,994, received 31, and Lanark, including Glasgow, received 18 tubes for a population of 1,191,644. In 1892-93 the expenditure by the Corporation of Glasgow on revaccination was £1416; that of Edinburgh in the same year about £800.

It is thus abundantly proved that the lymph supply for Scotland does not come from the Central Vaccine Institution. This Institution does not claim to do more than supply glycerinated calf lymph for pauper vaccination.

The total number of lymph tubes distributed in Scotland to official "Vaccinators," by the Central Vaccine Institution from 1867 to 1900 was 86,387 tubes of human lymph, and 3612 of calf lymph, while to other medical men from 1867 to 1894 there were 11,411 tubes of human lymph, and no calf lymph. In 1900, 1053 tubes, and in 1901, only 480 tubes of human lymph were distributed to official "Vaccinators," as contrasted with 2920 tubes of calf lymph in 1900, and 2674 in 1901. .

Statistics of lymph supply from 1867 to 1900 (see also Table II.).

Practically the whole of the vaccinations in Scotland are performed by the family doctors, who have been using glycerinated calf lymph almost exclusively in private practice for the last ten years. In 1899 the number of children whose births were registered in Scotland was 130,794, but 13,719 or 10·4 per cent. died under the age of six months, before vaccination. Of the remainder, 109,261, or 93·3 per cent., were successfully vaccinated. The lymph for vaccinating these children is obtained by purchase from lymph merchants, and is taken entirely on trust, as there is no control over Establishments for the production of lymph. Demands for lymph for revaccination during epidemics of smallpox are met in the same way, and Local Authorities, as well as private practitioners, are compelled to obtain their lymph supply from such sources. Formerly the lymph required for vaccination was propagated and stored by each practitioner for his own use, but the introduction of animal lymph, and its adoption as the official vaccine material by the English Local Government Board has deprived the Scottish practitioner of any check upon the quality of the lymph which he is compelled to purchase, and the present position of affairs is most unsatisfactory. A Government Establishment embracing an Animal Vaccine Station and a Laboratory for the preparation, storage, and distribution of glycerinated calf lymph, should be maintained in Scotland as well as in England. Many students are trained in Scotland for practice in England, and

Vaccination and revaccination of the public in Scotland.

Sources of lymph supply.

Necessity for a Government Animal Vaccine Establishment in Scotland.

such an Establishment would strengthen the hands of the Teachers. Lymph for primary vaccination should be provided free of charge to every registered practitioner who applied for it, and lymph for revaccination could also be supplied to Local Authorities during smallpox epidemics, but they should be required to purchase it and distribute it free to practitioners applying for it.

Need for
extension of
the Central
Vaccine Insti-
tution.

It has been a matter of intense surprise to many who are interested in the subject that nothing has been heard in Scotland of the extension of the Central Vaccine Institution to meet present-day requirements, and this can only be explained by the fact that Vaccination of the Public in Scotland, corresponding to that in England, has been carried on by private practitioners and gratuitous vaccinators who have performed fully nine-tenths of the total vaccinations. Since the passing of the Act of 1863 the Board of Supervision and their successors, the Local Government Board, have concerned themselves exclusively through the Central Vaccine Institution with the official "Vaccinators," and have had no direct control or knowledge of the great body of private vaccinators except through the Vaccination Returns of the Registrar General. The Seventh Annual Report of the Local Government Board for Scotland, 1901, states that "The operation of the Central Institution for the collection and distribution of vaccine lymph in Scotland during the past year has continued to be entirely satisfactory." Also, the Report to the Local Government Board of 1898 states that "The Jennerian method of vaccination is far from having been superseded." "Jennerian method of vaccination" is here understood to mean vaccination with lymph taken direct from the arms of infants. Had the Central Vaccine Institution supplied lymph for Vaccination of the Public in Scotland for the last thirty-five years, instead of the total amounting to 100,000 tubes it would have amounted to about three millions and three quarters, taking the average number of

vaccinations performed by private practitioners at the moderate computation of 100,000 a year. This is probably below the mark, because in 1899, 109,261 children were successfully vaccinated, so that probably in the previous ten years more than a million children had to be dealt with.

The use of animal lymph since its introduction has been received with great favour by private practitioners in Scotland, and the use of human lymph has been gradually discontinued, so that it is not too much to say that nearly all the vaccinations performed in Scotland by private practitioners during the last ten years have been performed with animal lymph, and thus when the revolution in the use of vaccine material took place in England it made practically no difference to Scottish practitioners. The only complaint which has been put on record appears to be that of the Central Vaccine Institution, which had not a sufficient supply of infant lymph to meet the demand. This scarcity of infant lymph was due to the almost universal adoption of animal lymph by Scottish practitioners, and to the fact that it is unusual to take lymph from the arms of children who are vaccinated with animal lymph. These facts show that before 1898 the Jennerian method of vaccinating from arm to arm had long been superseded, and that the Central Vaccine Institution had got entirely out of touch with Scottish vaccination practice.

General use
of animal
lymph in
Scotland.

There is thus no doubt that were the Central Vaccine Institution extended so as to be able to meet the demand, every practitioner in Scotland would be only too glad to requisition the amount required for primary vaccination. But the shortcomings of the Central Vaccine Institution are shown with extraordinary clearness during smallpox epidemics. At such times, under section 77 of the Public Health (Scotland) Act of 1897, "The Local Authority may defray the cost of vaccinating or revaccinating such persons as to them may seem expedient." This has cost Edinburgh

Cost of small-
pox epidemics.

about £5000, and Glasgow about £50,000 during the last epidemic in 1901.

The lymph for revaccination is purchased at such times by Local Authorities from lymph merchants, and it has to be taken entirely on trust. Thus should the Central Vaccine Institution be extended it ought to be extended sufficiently to enable it to meet the demands of Local Authorities for lymph for revaccination during times when smallpox is epidemic. Provision must be made for lymph supply not only for times when smallpox is absent from the country, or only present to a small extent in scattered areas, but for times such as those through which we have passed recently, when large communities such as Edinburgh and Glasgow are suffering from or threatened by this dreadful scourge. The elasticity of the Institution ought to be such as to enable it to meet with promptitude the utmost demands which can be made upon it.

Need for
revaccination.

But there is another view from which the extension of the Central Vaccine Institution is to be supported. It is well known that primary vaccination does not protect persons for a life-time from smallpox, but that in the course of time the protection wears out and revaccination becomes necessary, and whether the law may be amended in the direction of making revaccination compulsory or not, it is evident that systematic voluntary revaccination would and ought to absorb a considerable proportion of the lymph supply from the extended Vaccine Institution. As probably the best time for revaccination is about twelve, or before children leave school, the following statistics with regard to the susceptibility of children attending school are interesting.

Statistics of
revaccination
in Edinburgh
Elementary
Schools.

Towards the close of the general revaccination in Edinburgh in the early part of 1901, the present writer inspected samples of revaccination in all the Edinburgh Elementary Schools, thirty-one in number, and the results are given in Table No. I.

The total number of children examined between six and fourteen years of age was 1622. Of these, 1306 cases showed good vesicles; only 94 showed small vesicles; 222 were unsuccessful; and of the successful cases 351 were severe. The case success was 80·5 per cent.

As regards the method of vaccinating,—

800	were vaccinated with one mark.
735	„ „ „ two marks.
43	„ „ „ three marks.
and 44	„ „ „ four marks.

The number of insertions was 2577, and the insertion success was 82·9 per cent.

Fully a quarter of the successful cases, or 26·8 per cent. were severe, which showed that the protection afforded by the primary vaccination had become nearly exhausted. Whether, therefore, from the point of view of the necessity of a supply of glycerinated calf lymph for primary vaccination, or for general revaccination, or for systematic revaccination at school age, the necessity for the extension of the Central Vaccine Institution for Scotland is abundantly apparent.

It may be well to state generally the probable cost of extending the Institution so as to be able to furnish a supply of glycerinated calf lymph for the whole of Scotland. The Animal Vaccine Establishment for England costs at present nearly £10,000, and during 1902, approximate unpublished figures show that this Department has been able to supply lymph for a total of more than 1,020,000 cases, made up of about 523,000 primary cases, and about 498,000 cases of re-vaccination. The total case success was 98·1, and the insertion success was 93·4, showing the first-class quality of the vaccine material. But it has been previously stated that even this large amount is insufficient for the wants of England itself, and that the output must be still further

Comparative
cost of extend-
ing the Central
Vaccine Insti-
tution.

See Table II.

increased in order to be able to meet all possible demands during times of epidemic. But, taking the quantity issued at present as approximately a million tubes, then, by the table of vaccinations performed in Scotland from 1867 to 1900, appended to this paper, it will be seen that 120,000 tubes would be approximately required for primary vaccination alone. Smallpox epidemics may be looked for once in seven to ten years, and a supply of lymph would be required to meet the possible demands of County Councils and of other Local Authorities, for the use of large communities, and for local distribution. Of 110,000 children born and vaccinated, approximately 80,000 would reach the age of ten years, so that assuming systematic revaccination to be performed at twelve years of age, that number of tubes would have to be added to the original 120,000, making 200,000 tubes in all to be provided for primary vaccination and for systematic revaccination at school age. But this does not represent all the possible demands which might be made upon the Institution. Provision has also to be made for dealing with smallpox epidemics. At such times large sums are expended in the purchase of lymph by Local Authorities, and it would be exceedingly advantageous if the elasticity of the Central Vaccine Institution was such that these demands could be supplied. The Central Vaccine Institution, therefore, would require to be in a position to supply half a million tubes annually if called upon, so that though in ordinary years its expenses might be met by a grant of £3500, in epidemic years, when there is a large amount of revaccination, £5000 might be required. When one considers the enormous sums spent and proposed to be spent on the provision of Infectious Diseases Hospitals, Pauper Lunatic Asylums, and Local Smallpox Hospitals, this amount for the provision of lymph and prevention of smallpox epidemics for the whole of Scotland is extremely moderate.

Animal Vaccine Stations, both in London and on the Continent, are familiar to most experts in vaccination, and it is therefore unnecessary to add to the length of this paper by giving a detailed description of their working, but the Departments required are broadly:—

Equipment of
Animal
Vaccine
Stations.

- I. The Central Vaccine Institution for the Collection and Distribution of Lymph.
- II. The Animal Vaccine Establishment, embracing (1) The Stable for inoculated calves; (2) the Inoculation Chamber for the vaccination of the animals and the collection of the lymph; (3) the Laboratory for the mixture of the lymph and for filling the tubes.

Such stables are of special construction to secure purity in the propagation and collection of the lymph pulp. Disinfection of the Stable, the Inoculation Chamber and the Laboratory, by means of an autoclave which furnishes formaldehyde, or some other disinfectant, is imperative. A plentiful supply of hot and cold water for the toilet of the calf should be provided. A sterilising room should also be provided, and provision has to be made for the veterinary inspection of the calves, their vaccination, and the collection, preparation, storage, and distribution of the lymph.

In England a staff is maintained at the National Vaccine Establishment which corresponds to the Central Vaccine Institution in Scotland, and the Animal Vaccine Establishment is conducted separately under a Director and two Vaccinators, with Laboratory assistants for filling, and sealing, and storing the tubes. The Laboratory also requires to be provided with bacteriological appliances and a machine for triturating lymph. At present thirty calves are vaccinated weekly at the Animal Vaccine Establishment in London.

As there is no immediate prospect of legislation in Scotland in respect of vaccination, it is submitted that the provision and guarantee of glycerinated calf lymph by

Claim of
Scotland to a
Treasury
Grant.

Claim of
Scotland to a
Treasury
Grant.

Government in Scotland is imperative. At the present time Scotland is labouring under a serious disadvantage in regard to this matter as compared with England, the allowance for cost of lymph last year being only £155. Ireland is not much better than Scotland. Legislation in respect of vaccination is distasteful to politicians, and, as the matter is urgent, the most satisfactory course would appear to be to lay the matter before the Secretary for Scotland, so that he might use his influence with the Treasury to place the lymph supply of Scotland on an equal footing with the supply of glycerinated calf lymph in England. The unequal treatment of England and Scotland in this matter is a great injustice to Scotland, and it is submitted that a Treasury Grant for the supply of glycerinated calf lymph to Scotland should be included in the Estimates for the coming year which will shortly be submitted to Parliament.

Report of Inspection of Revaccination in Elementary Schools, by Dr. J. B. Buist, March and April 1901.

Name of School.	Number Examined.	Total Insertions.	Results.			Methods. No. of Marks.				Number of Successful Insertions.	Case Success per cent.	Severe Cases, Success per cent.	Insertion success per cent.
			Good Vesicles. Good Scabs.	Small Vesicles. Small Scabs.	Unsuccessful.	Severe.	1.	2.	3.	4.			
1. Roseburn, . . .	48	85	41	2	5	5	22	18	5	3	72		
2. Dalry, . . .	70	118	61	1	8	4	28	39	5	3	101		
3. Torphichen, . . .	59	113	46	4	9	2	13	42	5	4	89		
4. W. Fountainbridge, . . .	54	107	48	2	4	4	14	33	1	6	96		
5. Dean, . . .	40	67	40	0	0	14	13	27	1	6	66		
6. Lothian Road, . . .	48	86	40	0	8	5	22	19	2	5	66		
7. Castlehill, . . .	52	62	51	0	1	7	42	10	2	5	59		
8. Bristo, . . .	54	90	53	1	1	17	22	30	2	2	87		
9. Bruntsfield, . . .	50	98	39	1	10	7	12	32	2	4	74		
10. North Merchiston, . . .	49	76	45	1	4	15	24	24	2	1	70		
11. South Bridge, . . .	49	67	45	1	4	21	32	16	1	1	61		
12. Davie Street, . . .	46	79	44	1	2	20	17	27	1	2	76		
13. St. Leonards, . . .	52	83	47	1	5	23	25	25	1	2	76		
14. Young Street, . . .	40	59	30	2	8	13	21	19	1	2	47		
15. Milton House, . . .	50	55	39	3	8	6	47	2	1	1	46		
16. North Canongate, . . .	52	71	35	7	10	11	36	14	1	1	58		
17. Preston Street, . . .	48	75	36	3	9	15	29	14	2	3	62		
18. Causewayside, . . .	50	72	45	1	4	15	30	18	2	3	65		
19. London Street, . . .	50	71	35	2	13	17	34	13	1	2	55		
20. Leith Walk, . . .	50	85	35	5	10	5	22	24	3	1	61		
21. Regent Road, . . .	45	75	31	3	11	9	21	18	6	1	57		
22. Abbeyhill, . . .	53	77	44	1	8	12	31	20	2	1	60		
23. S. Morningside, . . .	50	90	39	3	8	8	13	35	1	1	73		
24. Canonmills, . . .	53	87	40	2	11	6	21	30	2	1	68		
25. Warrender Park, . . .	53	85	38	3	12	8	22	30	1	1	65		
26. Dean Park, . . .	51	87	39	7	5	14	17	32	2	1	40		
27. Stockbridge, . . .	68	112	47	11	10	14	21	37	2	1	98		
28. Willowbrae, . . .	53	75	41	7	5	15	36	13	3	1	67		
29. Broughton Road, . . .	51	76	28	10	13	7	26	25	3	1	54		
30. Sciennes, . . .	51	79	40	4	7	10	24	26	1	1	66		
31. Gorgie, . . .	83	115	64	9	10	22	56	23	3	1	102		
Totals,	1622	2577	1306	94	222	351	800	735	43	44	2137	80·5	82·9

TABLE No. II.—*Statistics of Vaccination in Scotland, from 1867 to 1900.*

Year.	Total Births Registered.	Deaths under the Age of Six Months.	Per centage of Deaths to Births.	Successfully Vaccinated.	Per centage of Successfully Vaccinated to Children living.	Lymph Tubes distributed by Central Vaccine Institution.
1867	114,181	9,355	8·1	101,139	96·4	0
1868	115,621	9,440	8·1	102,140	96·1	1,973
1869	113,441	10,069	8·8	99,265	96·0	1,676
1870	115,446	9,724	8·4	101,875	96·3	1,551
1871	116,184	10,280	8·8	101,923	96·2	3,217
1872	118,959	20,325	8·6	104,902	96·5	6,006
1873	119,810	10,527	8·7	105,177	96·2	2,516
1874	123,861	11,288	9·1	108,022	95·9	3,339
1875	123,651	11,326	9·1	108,096	96·2	2,772
1876	126,706	10,760	8·4	111,815	96·4	3,005
1877	126,900	10,374	8·1	112,229	96·3	3,418
1878	126,854	10,895	8·5	111,694	96·3	2,996
1879	125,782	9,999	7·9	111,469	96·2	2,712
1880	124,674	11,016	8·8	109,381	96·2	2,876
1881	126,277	10,587	8·3	111,008	95·9	3,204
1882	126,162	11,073	8·7	110,263	95·8	2,765
1883	124,516	10,713	8·6	108,906	95·6	2,736
1884	129,123	11,694	9·0	112,122	95·4	3,103
1885	126,152	10,872	8·6	109,866	95·3	3,575
1886	127,968	11,282	8·8	110,864	95·0	3,481
1887	124,467	11,269	9·0	107,077	94·5	2,981
1888	123,294	10,434	8·4	106,734	94·5	3,558
1889	122,849	11,479	9·3	104,931	94·2	3,002
1890	121,612	11,779	9·6	103,635	94·3	3,220
1891	126,076	12,293	9·7	107,482	94·4	3,234
1892	125,119	11,693	9·3	107,352	94·6	3,298
1893	127,155	12,781	10·0	108,117	94·5	3,823
1894	124,461	11,645	9·3	106,840	94·7	3,223
1895	126,561	12,474	9·8	108,035	94·6	2,982
1896	129,245	12,181	9·4	110,033	93·9	3,070
1897	129,014	13,552	10·5	108,378	93·8	2,830
1898	130,946	13,891	10·6	108,981	93·2	2,591
1899	130,794	13,719	10·4	109,261	93·3	2,704
1900	131,471	13,070	9·9	111,487	94·1	3,973
	4,325,332	393,859	9·0	3,767,499	95·2	101,410

(Only 9·7 per cent.)



ANNO VICESIMO SEXTO & VICESIMO SEPTIMO

VICTORIÆ REGINÆ.

CAP. CVIII.

An Act to extend and make compulsory the Practice of Vaccination in Scotland.—[28th July 1863.]

WHEREAS it is expedient to extend, and in certain Cases to make compulsory, the Practice of Vaccination in *Scotland*, and to make further Provision for the Vaccination of the Poor: Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the Authority of the same, as follows:

I. Within Two Months after the passing of this Act the Parochial Board of every Parish or Combination of Parishes in *Scotland* shall appoint a registered Medical Practitioner or Practitioners to be the Vaccinator or Vaccinators within such Parish or Combination.

Parochial
Boards to
appoint
Vaccina-
tors.

II. The Remuneration to each such Vaccinator shall depend on and be regulated by the Number of Persons not previously vaccinated who have been successfully vaccinated by such Vaccinator; and the Allowance for every Person so vaccinated shall not be less than One Shilling and Sixpence when the Vaccination is performed within Two Miles of the Residence of the Vaccinator by the nearest public Road, and Two Shillings and Sixpence when beyond that Distance.

As to
Remunera-
tion of
Vaccina-
tors.

III. For

Registra-
tion Dis-
tricts.

III. For the Purposes of Registration under this Act, as herein-after provided, every Registration District, as the same exists at the Time, or may from Time to Time be erected, under and in virtue of an Act passed in the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Years of the Reign of Her present Majesty, Chapter Eighty, intituled *An Act to provide for the better Registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages in Scotland*, and of another Act passed in the Eighteenth Year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, Chapter Twenty-nine, intituled *An Act to make further Provision for the Registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages in Scotland*, shall be a Vaccination District.

Parochial
Boards to
give Notice
of Names
of Vaccina-
tors.

IV. The Parochial Board of every Parish or Combination shall from Time to Time give Notice to the Board of Supervision, the Registrar General, and the Registrar or Registrars for the District within which such Parish or Combination may be wholly or partially situated, of the Names of each Vaccinator appointed by them, and that within Forty-eight Hours of the Appointment of such Vaccinator.

Parochial
Boards,
&c. to con-
form to
Regula-
tions made
by Board
of Super-
vision.

V. The Parochial Board of every Parish or Combination, and each Vaccinator, and any other Officers engaged in the Administration of the Laws for Relief of the Poor in any Parish or Combination, shall, in the Exercise of the Functions conferred upon them by this Act, conform to the Regulations which may from Time to Time be issued by the Board of Supervision in relation thereto, which Regulations the Board of Supervision is hereby authorized and required to make and issue.

Parochial
Boards to
defray Ex-
pense.

VI. The Parochial Board of every Parish or Combination shall defray the Expenses incurred by them in the Execution of this Act out of any Rates or Monies which may come into their Hands for the Relief of the Poor, including any Share that may be apportioned to any such Parish or Combination of the Grant voted or that may be voted by Parliament towards the Medical Treatment of the Poor, and shall include in the Assessment to be levied for Relief of the Poor in such Parish such Sum as may be considered necessary by them for carrying into execution the Purposes of this Act.

Medical
Treatment
not to be
considered
Parochial
Relief.

VII. Vaccination and any Medical or Surgical Treatment incidental to it shall not be considered Parochial Relief, Alms, or Charitable Allowance, and shall not affect the parochial Settlement of any Person so vaccinated or treated.

Parents or
Guardians
to cause
Children
to be vac-
cinated.

VIII. The Father of every Child born in *Scotland* after the First Day of *January* in the Year One thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and in the event of the Death, Illness, or Inability of the Father, then the Mother, or in the event of the Death, Illness, Absence, or Inability of the Father and Mother, then

then the Person who shall have the Care, Nurture, or Custody of such Child, shall, within Six Months after the Birth of such Child, cause such Child to be vaccinated by a Medical Practitioner, and upon and immediately after the successful Vaccination of such Child the Medical Practitioner who shall have performed the Operation shall deliver to the Father or Mother of such Child, or to the Person who shall have the Care, Nurture, or Custody of such Child, a Certificate under his Hand, according to the Form of the Schedule (A.) hereto annexed, that such Child has been successfully vaccinated; and such Certificate shall, within Three Days after the Date thereof, be transmitted to and lodged with the Registrar for the District by the Father, Mother, or Person aforesaid, and such Certificate, if registered, shall, without further Proof, be admissible as Evidence of the successful Vaccination of such Child in any Information or Complaint which shall be brought against the Father, Mother, or Person aforesaid for Non-compliance with the Provisions of this Act.

IX. If any Medical Practitioner shall be of opinion that any Child is not in a fit and proper State to be successfully vaccinated, he shall thereupon and immediately deliver to the Father or Mother of such Child, or the Person having the Care, Nurture, or Custody of such Child, a Certificate under his Hand, according to the Form of the Schedule (B.) hereto annexed, that the Child is in an unfit State for successful Vaccination, and such Certificate shall remain in force for Two Months from its Delivery as aforesaid; and the Father, Mother, or Person aforesaid shall, unless they shall within each succeeding Period of Two Months have obtained from a Medical Practitioner a Renewal of such Certificate, within Two Months next after the Delivery of the said Certificate as aforesaid, and if the said Child be not vaccinated at the Termination of such Period of Two Months, then during each succeeding Period of Two Months until such Child has been successfully vaccinated, cause such Child to be examined by a Medical Practitioner, and if he deem such Child to be then in a fit and proper State for Vaccination, he shall forthwith vaccinate him accordingly, and if the Operation be successful shall deliver to the Father or Mother of such Child, or Person aforesaid, a Certificate under his Hand, according to the Form of the said Schedule (A.), that such Child has been successfully vaccinated; but if the Medical Practitioner be of opinion that the Child is still in an unfit State for successful Vaccination, then he shall again deliver to the Father or Mother of such Child, or Person aforesaid, a Certificate under his Hand, according to the Form of the said Schedule (B.), that the Child is still in an unfit State for successful Vaccination :
and

If the Child be not in a fit State for Vaccination, the Medical Officer to deliver a Certificate to that Effect, to be in force for Two Months.

and, the Medical Practitioner, so long as such Child remains in an unfit State for Vaccination and unvaccinated, shall at the Expiration of every succeeding Period of Two Months deliver, if required, to the Father or Mother of such Child, or Person aforesaid, a fresh Certificate under his Hand, according to the said Form ; and the Production of such Certificate shall be a sufficient Defence against any Complaint which shall be brought against the Father or Mother, or Person aforesaid, for Non-compliance with the Provisions of this Act.

If Child is
insuscepti-
ble of
Vaccine
Disease,
Medical
Practi-
tioner to
certify the
same.

X. In the event of the Medical Practitioner being of opinion, after Three successive Vaccinations, that any Child is insusceptible of the Vaccine Disease, he shall deliver to the Father or Mother, or Person having the Care, Nurture, or Custody of such Child, a Certificate under his Hand, according to the Form of the Schedule (C.) hereto annexed, that the Child is insusceptible of Vaccine Disease.

Registrar
of Births,
&c. to de-
liver a
printed
Notice to
Person re-
gistering
the Birth
of any
Child.

XI. On the Registration of the Birth of any Child the Registrar shall deliver to the Person registering such Birth a printed Notice in the Form or as nearly as may be the Form of the Schedule (D.) hereto annexed, and setting forth such other Particulars in regard to the Provisions of this Act as in the Opinion of the Registrar General may be necessary or expedient, and such Notice shall have attached thereto in Duplicate the several Certificates (A.), (B.), and (C.) prescribed by this Act.

In Insular,
Highland,
and other
Districts
certain
Provisions
of this Act
may be
modified.

XII. In Insular, Highland, and other Districts, or Portions of such Districts, where, from the Difficulty of Travelling and other Causes, it may be considered inexpedient to enforce the Provisions of this Act, as expressed in the Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, and Eleventh Clauses hereof, it shall be competent to the Board of Supervision, upon Application by the Parochial Board, from Time to Time to frame such Modifications thereof as they may consider proper, and the same, when approved of by the Lord Advocate for the Time being, shall be held to supersede the Provisions in these Clauses so far as regards such Districts ; and the Board of Supervision may, if applied to by the Parochial Board, in such Cases appoint a Medical Practitioner or Practitioners to travel throughout such Districts for the Purpose of vaccinating under the Provisions of this Act, and may fix such reasonable Remuneration to be paid to the Medical Practitioners so appointed as they think proper, and may allocate among the Parishes or Combinations within such District such Proportion of the Expenses so fixed as the Board may think proper, and the Expenses so allocated shall be defrayed by such Parish or Combination in the same Way as the Expenses incurred by Parochial Boards in the Execution of this Act are herein directed to be paid : Provided, that in no Case shall

shall the Remuneration to such Medical Practitioner exceed a Sum equal to Three Shillings and Sixpence for each Child vaccinated by him over and above an allowance for Travelling Expenses.

XIII. Upon the Application of the Registrar General there shall be furnished to him from Time to Time from Her Majesty's Stationery Office all such Stationery, Books, Certificates, Schedules, Notices, and Forms as shall be necessary in the Execution of this Act; and the whole Expenses to be incurred by the Registrar General under the Provisions of this Act shall be defrayed in the same Manner as his Expenses are provided to be defrayed under the said recited Act Seventeenth and Eighteenth *Victoria*, Chapter Eighty.

Stationery, Books, &c. to be provided.

XIV. The Registrar General, in carrying out the Provisions of this Act as regards Registration, is hereby empowered and directed to frame such Forms and Regulations as he may deem requisite for carrying this Act into full Effect; and not later than the First Day of *December* One thousand eight hundred and sixty-three he shall transmit the necessary Books, Certificates, Schedules, Notices, and Forms to the Registrars of each District in *Scotland*, who shall deliver to the Vaccinator and other Medical Practitioners within such District such of the same as they may require for the Performance of the Duties imposed upon them by this Act.

Registrar General to frame Forms and Regulations.

XV. The Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages in every District shall enter in the Duplicate Register of Births kept and retained by him, in the Column in which the Name of each Child is written, the Word "Vaccinated" under the Name of every such Child whose Vaccination has been certified to him as herein provided, and the Word "Insusceptible" under the Name of every Child who has been certified, as herein provided, to be insusceptible of the Vaccine Disease, and shall initial each such Entry, and shall add thereto the Date of the Certificate of Vaccination or Insusceptibility, as the Case may be; and he shall also keep a Book in which he shall, in the Form or as nearly as may be in the Form of the Schedule (E.) hereto annexed, from Time to Time enter the Name of every Child whose Vaccination has been duly certified to him as necessarily postponed, and the Date of the Certificate, and the Period for which the Vaccination is postponed, and each Entry in the Register of postponed Vaccinations shall refer to the corresponding Entry in the Register of Births of the Birth of each such Child; and such Books shall be open for Search at all reasonable Times, and the Registrar shall be obliged to give a Copy, certified under his Hand, of each Entry therein, on Payment of a Fee of One Shilling for each Search, and Sixpence for each Certificate.

Registrar of Births, &c. to keep Vaccination Registers.

XVI. A

Fee to be paid to Registrar for each Person vaccinated.

XVI. A Fee of Threepence shall be paid to the Registrar for each Person vaccinated in respect of whom he shall have performed the Duties required in this Act, and the said Fee shall be payable in the same Manner as the Fee now payable to such Registrar for registering Births is paid ; and the Sums required for the Execution of this Act in regard to Registration shall be laid on along with and form Part of the Assessment authorized by the Acts in force for the Registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages in *Scotland*.

Penalty on Parent, &c., for not transmitting Certificate of Vaccination, &c. to Registrar.

XVII. In every Case where there is not transmitted to the Registrar a Certificate of the Vaccination of any Child born within his District, or of the Postponement of such Vaccination, or of the Insusceptibility of such Child to Vaccine Disease, all within the Periods and in the Manner respectively hereby prescribed, the Registrar of the District shall intimate such Failure to the Father or Mother, or Person having the Care, Nurture, or Custody of such Child, by a Notice transmitted through the Post Office ; and if a Certificate, as herein provided, is not exhibited by such Father or Mother, or other Person, to the Registrar within Ten Days from the Despatch of such Notice, the Father or Mother, or Person aforesaid, so failing shall forfeit a Sum not exceeding Twenty Shillings, to be applied in the Manner in which Penalties are directed to be applied under this Act, and the further Sum of One Shilling to be paid to the Registrar in respect of such Notice ; and said last-mentioned Sums may be recovered in the same Way as Penalties are herein directed to be recovered, and failing Payment of either of said Sums, such Father, Mother, or Person aforesaid shall be liable to be imprisoned in any of Her Majesty's Prisons for a Period not exceeding Ten Days.

Parochial Boards to issue Orders for Vaccination on receipt of List from Registrar.

XVIII. The Registrar of each District shall once in every Six Months transmit to the Inspector of the Poor of the Parish or Combination in which such District is situate a List of the Names and Addresses of such Persons as have failed to transmit or lodge a Certificate of Vaccination in Terms of this Act ; and on the Receipt of such List the Inspector of the Poor shall lay the same before the Parochial Board of such Parish or Combination, and thereupon the Parochial Board shall issue an Order to the Vaccinator appointed by them to vaccinate the Persons named in such List ; and Notice in Writing of such Order shall be given to such Persons, or, if Children, to their Father or Mother, or the Persons having Care of them ; and in pursuance of such Order the Vaccinator shall vaccinate the Persons named therein, or any of them, at any Time not less than Ten nor more than Twenty Days after the Date of such Notice, unless such Persons shall previously have been vaccinated, and a Certificate of

of their Vaccination or Insusceptibility shall have been transmitted to the Registrar ; and if any such Person or the Parent or Person having the Care of any such Child shall refuse to allow such Operation to be performed, he shall for every such Offence be liable to a Penalty not exceeding Twenty Shillings, and, failing Payment, to be imprisoned for any Period not exceeding Ten Days.

XIX. In the General Abstract of Births, Deaths, and Marriages registered during the Year which by the said recited Act Seventeenth and Eighteenth *Victoria*, Chapter Eighty, the Registrar General is required once in each Year to transmit to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, he shall from and after the passing of this Act include a Return showing the Number of Children successfully vaccinated, the Number of Children whose Vaccination has been postponed, and the Number of Children certified to be insusceptible of Vaccine Disease, and such other Information as the said Secretary of State may from Time to Time require.

Return to be made of Number of Children vaccinated.

XX. In all matters relating to the Execution of this Act the respective Registrars shall be subject to the Supervision and Control of the Registrar General and the Inspectors under him, in the same Way and Manner as such Registrars are subject to Supervision and Control under the Acts in force relating to the Registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages in *Scotland* ; and the Registrar General and Inspectors are hereby empowered and required to exercise such Supervision and Control ; and whenever it appears to them that the Provisions of this Act are not being carried fully into effect by any Parochial Board or the Officers appointed by them, the Registrar General shall call the Attention of the Board of Supervision thereto with a view to their providing the requisite Remedy.

Registrars to be subject to Control of Registrar General.

XXI. The Medical Practitioners appointed as Vaccinators in each Parish or Combination shall keep a Book in which they shall enter from Time to Time the Number of Persons successfully vaccinated by them, those Cases in which Vaccination has been postponed, and those which have been certified to be insusceptible ; and they shall yearly, or at such other Times as the Board of Supervision may direct, make a Return to the Board embracing these and such other Particulars as the Board of Supervision may require ; and such Books and Returns shall at all Times be open to Inspection, free of Charge, by the Registrar General, Inspectors, or Registrars, and Officers of the Parochial Board of the Parish or Combination to which they relate.

Vaccinators to keep a Book of Persons Vaccinated.

XXII. No Certificate granted under the Provisions of this Act shall be received as Evidence in any Information or Complaint which shall be brought against the Father or Mother or other Person having the Care, Nurture, or Custody of the Child named

No Certificate to be received as Evidence unless recorded.

named in said Certificate, unless the same has been duly recorded by the Registrar of the District within which such Child was born in manner herein-before provided.

Vaccinator
to trans-
mit to
Registrars
the Parti-
culars of
Certificate.

XXIII. In every Case where, under the Provisions of this Act, the Vaccinator is required to grant a Certificate of Vaccination, or of Postponement of Vaccination, or of Insusceptibility to Vaccine Disease, and grants the same, he shall be bound, and he is hereby required, to transmit to the Registrar of the District within which the Child referred to in such Certificate was born the Particulars contained in such Certificate, in the Form, or as nearly as may be in the Form, of the Schedule (F.) hereto annexed, and that within Forty-eight Hours from the Date of such Certificate, under the Penalty of Twenty Shillings for each Omission.

Penalty on
Persons
inoculat-
ing so as
to produce
Disease.

XXIV. Any Person who shall produce or attempt to produce in any Person, by Inoculation with Variolous Matter, or by wilful Exposure to Variolous Matter, or to any Matter, Article, or Thing impregnated with Variolous Matter, or wilfully by any other Means whatever produce the Disease of Small-pox in *Scotland*, shall forfeit a Sum of Five Pounds, which shall be recoverable and shall be applied in the same Manner as Penalties are directed to be recovered and applied under the Provisions of this Act.

Recovery
of Penal-
ties.

XXV. All Penalties imposed by this Act may be recovered by summary Proceeding, upon Complaint in Writing made by the Inspector of Poor of the Parish or Combination within which respectively the Offence shall have been committed to the Sheriff of the County in which the Offence shall have been committed, or to the Sheriff of the County in which the Offender may be found ; and on such Complaint being made such Sheriff shall issue a Warrant for bringing the Party complained against before him, or shall issue an Order requiring the Party complained against to appear on a Day and at a Time and Place to be named in such Order ; and such Warrant or Order may contain a Warrant to cite Witnesses for both Parties ; and such Warrant or Order shall be effectual in any Part of *Scotland* on being endorsed by the Sheriff of any County in which it is to be executed, if other than the County wherein it has been granted, and which Endorsation such Sheriff is hereby authorized to give, and such Warrant shall be a sufficient Authority to any Messenger-at-Arms or Sheriff Officer to apprehend and detain the Offender in Custody till he can be brought before the Sheriff ; and any such order shall be served by a Messenger-at-Arms or Sheriff's Officer on the Party offending, either in Person or by leaving with some Inmate at his usual Place of Abode a Copy of such Order and of the Complaint whereupon the same has proceeded ; and either upon the Appearance or
upon

upon the Default to appear of the Party offending it shall be lawful for the Sheriff to proceed to the hearing of the Complaint, and upon Proof of the Offence, either by the Confession of the Party complained against or other legal Evidence, and without any written Pleadings or Record of Evidence, to convict the Offender, and upon such Conviction to decern and adjudge the Offender to pay the Penalty incurred, as well as such Expenses as the Sheriff shall think fit, and to grant Warrant for imprisoning the Offender until such Penalty and Expenses shall be paid: Provided always, that such Warrant shall specify the Amount of such Penalty and Expenses, and shall also specify a Period at the Expiration of which the Party shall be discharged, notwithstanding such Penalty or Expenses shall not have been paid, and shall in no Case exceed Two Months: Provided also, that it shall be lawful for the Sheriff, if he shall see good Cause so to do, to adjourn the Proceedings for such Time as he may consider proper for the Ends of Justice; and in such Cases the Sheriff shall have Power to allow the Party complained of to go at Liberty, on finding proper Bail, to be fixed by him, to appear at any such adjourned Diet of the Proceedings.

XXVI. It shall be competent to raise such Proceedings for enforcing any Penalties incurred in contravention of this Act at any Time during which the Person against whom such Proceedings are taken is in default; and the Sheriff by whom any Penalty shall be found due, by virtue of this Act, shall award such Penalty to the Funds for the Support of the Poor of the Parish or Combination in which the Offence shall have been committed, and shall order the same to be paid over to the Inspector of Poor or other Officer of the Parochial Board for that Purpose.

When Proceedings for enforcing Penalties may be raised.

XXVII. Wherever the Parochial Board of any Parish or Combination shall fail to do or perform any of the Acts or Duties hereby required of them, it shall be lawful to the Board of Supervision, without Prejudice to any Right competent to such Board of Supervision to compel Performance thereof, to do or perform the same, and the Acts or Duties so done and performed by the Board of Supervision shall be as valid and effectual as if done or performed by the Parochial Board failing as aforesaid; and the Board of Supervision shall have the same Powers for directing and enforcing the Execution of this Act by Parochial Boards as they now or may hereafter have in relation to any Matter concerning the Administration of the Laws for the Relief of the Poor.

Board of Supervision to compel Performance of Acts and Duties by Parochial Board.

XXVIII. Wherever under the Provisions of this Act the Parochial Board of a Parish is required to do or perform any Acts or Duties, and no Parochial Board exists within such Parish, the Heritors, as defined in the Seventeenth and Eighteenth

Where no Parochial Board exists, Heritors to act.

teenth *Victoria*, Chapter Eighty, except as after provided, shall do or perform such Act or Duty in the same Manner as is provided with respect to Heritors, in the like Cases, in the said recited Act, and in the Eighteenth *Victoria*, Chapter Twenty-nine: Provided always, that when any such Parish, or Portion thereof, is situate within Burgh, the Town Council shall have the same Powers with reference to the Execution of this Act, in so far as Registration is concerned, as are conferred by the Acts in force for the Registration of Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

Disputes
to be de-
termined
by Sheriff.

XXIX. Any Dispute or Difference which may arise in regard to the Allocation of the Expenses attendant upon the Execution of this Act, between Parishes or otherwise, shall be determined by the Sheriff of the County in which such Parishes are situate, or if in different Counties, then by the Sheriff of the County in which the Parish or Portion of a Parish so disputing possessed of the largest Rental is situated, such Rental being ascertained by the Valuation Roll in force at the Time.

Interpre-
tation of
Terms.

XXX. The following Words and Expressions in this Act shall have the several meanings hereby assigned to them, unless there be something in the Subject or Context repugnant to such Construction; (that is to say,)

The Expression "Registrar General" shall mean the Registrar General of Births, Deaths, and Marriages in *Scotland* for the Time being, appointed and acting under the Seventeenth and Eighteenth *Victoria*, Chapter Eighty. The Word "Sheriff" shall mean the Sheriff of the County in which he is Sheriff, and shall include Sheriff Substitutes:

The Expression "Board of Supervision" shall mean the Board of Supervision for Relief of the Poor in *Scotland*:

The Expression "Medical Practitioner" shall mean any Person registered as a Practitioner in Medicine or Surgery pursuant to the Act Twenty-first and Twenty-second *Victoria*, Chapter Ninety, and shall include the Vaccinator:

The Expression "Vaccinator" shall mean the Medical Practitioner appointed by any Parish or Combination to act as such in such Parish or Combination:

The Expression "the District" shall mean and include the Registration District at the Time existing, erected under and in virtue of an Act passed in the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Year of the Reign of Her Majesty Queen *Victoria*, Chapter Eighty, intituled *An Act to provide for the better Registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages in Scotland*, and of another Act passed in the Eighteenth Year of the Reign of Her Majesty, Chapter Twenty-nine, intituled *An Act to make further Provision for the Registration of Births and Marriages in Scotland*.

SCHEDULE (A.)

I, the undersigned, hereby certify, That the
Child of aged of the Parish of in
the County of has been successfully vaccinated by me.
Dated this Day of 186 .
(Signed) A.B.,
Surgeon of the Parish or Combination
*(or other Medical Practitioner, as
the Case may be).*

I, the undersigned, hereby certify, That I am of opinion that
the Child of _____ of the Parish of _____
in the County of _____ aged _____ is not now in a fit and
proper State to be successfully vaccinated, and I do hereby
postpone the Vaccination until the _____ Day of _____
Dated this _____ Day of _____ 186 .
(Signed) A.B.,
Surgeon of the Parish or Combination
(or other Medical Practitioner, as
the Case may be).

I, the undersigned, hereby certify, That I am of opinion that
the Child of _____ of the Parish of _____
in the County of _____ is insusceptible of the Vaccine Disease.
Dated this _____ Day of _____ 186 .
(Signed) A.B.,
Surgeon of the Parish or Combination
of _____ (or other Medical
Practitioner, as the Case may be).

To the Parent or Guardian of (*insert Name of Child whose Birth is registered*).

Take Notice, that this Child must be vaccinated, under the Provisions of and Victoria, Chapter , within Months from the Date of his (*or her*) Birth, under a Penalty of £ .

(Signed) A.B., Registrar.
SCHE-

SCHEDULE (E.)

Register of postponed Vaccinations for the District of
in the Parish of

No.		Birth Register in which recorded.		Period to which Vaccination postponed.	Date of Certificate.	Signature of Registrar.
		Year.	No. of Entry.			
1	Mary Nixon	1864	12	Postponed to 10th March 1864.	12th January 1864	J. Smith, Registrar.
2	Thomas Dickson	1864	14	Postponed to 4th February 1864.	4th January 1864	J. Smith, Registrar.
3						

SCHEDULE (F.)

Schedule of Particulars to be transmitted by Vaccinator to Registrar.

Full Name of Child.	Sex.	Parent's Name.	Parish of Birth of Child.	Nature of Certificate granted in each Case.	Date to which postponed.	Date of Certificate.
John Smith	Male	James Smith	Dalkeith	Successfully vaccinated	...	4 January 1864.
Mary Jones	Female	John Jones	Dalkeith	Postponed	20 May 1864	5 January 1864.
James Irvine	Male	John Irvine	Dalkeith	Insusceptible	...	5 January 1864.

I, Vaccinator for the Parish of _____, in the County
of _____, hereby certify that I have granted Certificates under
the _____ Vict. Cap. _____, containing the Particulars specified in this
Schedule, and of the Dates respectively herein stated.

(Signed)

Vaccinator for the Parish of _____

STATUTORY RULES AND ORDERS, 1898.

No. 728.

VACCINATION, ENGLAND.

THE VACCINATION ORDER, 1898. DATED OCTOBER 18,
1898.

38,831

General Order.

Vaccination Acts, 1867 to 1898.

Amended Regulations.

To the Board of Guardians of every Poor Law Union in
England and Wales;—

To the Public Vaccinators of the several Vaccination Dis-
tricts in England and Wales;—

And to all others whom it may concern.

Whereas by Section 4 of the Vaccination Act, 1867 (herein-
after referred to as “the Act of 1867”), it was enacted that no
person should be appointed a Public Vaccinator, or act as deputy
for a Public Vaccinator, who should not possess the qualification
theretofore prescribed by the Lords of Her Majesty’s Council,
or such as should be from time to time prescribed by them, ex-
cept when such Lords should, upon sufficient cause, sanction
any departure from their directions; and that all such regula-
tions as the said Lords had theretofore made, or should there-
after make, which they were thereby authorised to make, to
secure the efficient performance of Vaccination, should be duly
observed by the several persons to whom they applied;

And whereas by Section 8 of the Act of 1867 the Lords of
Her Majesty’s Council were authorised to issue regulations in
respect of the re-vaccination of persons who might apply to
be re-vaccinated;

And whereas by Section 5 of the Vaccination Act, 1871
(herein-after referred to as “the Act of 1871”), it was enacted
that, subject to the provisions of that Act, the Poor Law
Board should have the same powers with respect to Guardians
and Vaccination Officers in matters relating to Vaccination as

[*Price 2½d.*]

they had with respect to Guardians and Officers of Guardians in matters relating to the relief of the Poor, and might make rules, orders, and regulations accordingly, and that all enactments relating to such powers, and to such orders, rules, and regulations, should apply, *mutatis mutandis*, and that the Poor Law Board should also frame appropriate Books and Forms for the use of Vaccination Officers, Public Vaccinators, and Medical Practitioners under the Act of 1867 and the Act of 1871;

And whereas by Section 15 of the Act of 1871 it was enacted that the Poor Law Board might, by Order, from time to time repeal, alter, and add to, the Forms contained in the Schedule to the Act of 1867;

And whereas by virtue of the Local Government Board Act, 1871, and of Section 16 of the Act of 1871, all the powers and duties vested in or imposed on Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council by the Act of 1867, and any Acts amending the said Act, and conferring powers on the said Privy Council, and all powers and duties vested in or imposed on the Poor Law Board by the several Acts of Parliament relating to the relief of the Poor, and any other Acts, are now vested in and imposed on Us, the Local Government Board;

And whereas by Section 1 of the Vaccination Act, 1874 (herein-after referred to as "the Act of 1874"), it was enacted that the powers conferred by the above-recited Section 5 of the Act of 1871 should be deemed to extend to and include the making of rules, orders, and regulations prescribing the duties of Guardians and their Officers in relation to the institution and conduct of the proceedings to be taken for enforcing the provisions of the Act of 1867 and the Act of 1871, and the payment of the costs and expenses relating thereto; and that rules, orders, and regulations under the Act of 1874 should be deemed to be made under the said Section 5 of the Act of 1871;

And whereas by divers general and special Orders the Lords of Her Majesty's Privy Council, the Poor Law Board, and We ourselves have made regulations under, or which had effect under, the herein-before recited enactments; and the said Orders or some parts thereof are still in force;

And whereas by Section 6 of the Vaccination Act, 1898 (herein-after referred to as "the Act of 1898"), We are empowered to make rules and regulations with respect to the duties and remuneration of Public Vaccinators, whether under contracts made before or after the passing of that Act;

And whereas by Section 7 of the Act of 1898 We are further empowered by Order, if in Our opinion it is expedient by reason of serious risk of outbreak of small-pox or of other exceptional circumstances, to require the Guardians of any Poor Law Union to provide vaccination stations for the vaccination of children with glycerinated calf lymph or such other lymph as may be issued by Us, and to modify as respects the area to which the

Order applies, and during the period for which it is in force, the provisions of that Act requiring the Public Vaccinator to visit the home of the child otherwise than on request of the parent;

Now therefore, We, the Local Government Board, in pursuance of the powers given to Us by the Statutes in that behalf, do hereby Order that from and after the Thirty-first day of December, One thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight (hereinafter referred to as "the commencement of this Order"), the following provisions shall, unless We otherwise direct, have effect; viz.,—

ARTICLE 1.—All the Orders of Council and General and other Orders made by the Lords of Her Majesty's Privy Council, the Poor Law Board, and by Us, under, or which have effect under, any of the herein-before recited enactments, shall be rescinded:

Provided that nothing in this Article shall affect—

1. The validity of any contract for public vaccination made under any Order hereby rescinded; but the Public Vaccinator thereunder shall, as from the commencement of this Order, perform the duties, and be paid the remuneration substituted by this Order for the duties and remuneration fixed by such contract; or
2. The appointment or tenure of office of any Vaccination Officer appointed under any of those Orders; but he shall, as from the commencement of this Order, perform the duties prescribed by this Order, and be remunerated in manner provided by this Order.

Contracts with Public Vaccinators.

ARTICLE 2.—The Guardians of any Poor Law Union shall not enter into a contract for public vaccination with any registered medical practitioner, or approve of any such practitioner as deputy for a Public Vaccinator, unless he shall produce a certificate of proficiency in vaccination given, under such conditions as We from time to time fix, by some person whom We shall have authorised to act for the purpose and by whom he shall have been duly instructed and examined in the practice of vaccination; but it shall not be necessary to produce the certificate to the Guardians, if such certificate was required as a condition of obtaining any diploma, licence, or degree which the contractor possesses.

ARTICLE 3.—(1.) Every contract for public vaccination, other than a contract with the Medical Officer of a Workhouse for the vaccination of the persons resident therein, shall be made in the Form set out in the First Schedule hereto, with such modifications, if any, as the Guardians and the contractor shall,

with Our approval, adopt; and shall provide for payments to be made to the Public Vaccinator as follows; that is to say,—

- (a) a payment of not less than one shilling in respect of every child whose birth shall have been registered in his district after the Thirty-first day of August, One thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, or who shall be resident in his district and whose birth shall have been registered in some other district after that date, or shall not have been registered at all, except children who shall have died or been removed from the district before attaining the age of four months, or who shall have been duly certified to have been successfully vaccinated otherwise than by the Public Vaccinator, or to be insusceptible of vaccination, or to have had small-pox, before reaching that age, or with regard to whom a certificate under Section 2 of the Act of 1898 is in force;
- (b) a payment of not less than five shillings in respect of every successful primary vaccination or re-vaccination performed by him at the home of the person vaccinated; and
- (c) a payment of not less than two shillings and sixpence in respect of every successful primary vaccination of any person other than a child, or of any successful re-vaccination, such primary vaccination or re-vaccination having been performed by him at his surgery or elsewhere than at the home of the person vaccinated:

Provided that no payment shall be made in respect of any vaccination unless the same shall have been performed in accordance with the conditions herein prescribed, nor unless the provisions of the Vaccination Acts, 1867 to 1898, and of this Order as to certificates and otherwise have been observed with reference thereto:

Provided also that no payment shall be made in respect of the re-vaccination of any person who shall be less than ten years old, or who shall have been previously re-vaccinated within a period of ten years.

(2.) The number of children in respect of whom payments are to be made under paragraph (a) of this Article shall be the number of children in the Lists to be sent by the Vaccination Officer to the Public Vaccinator as provided by paragraph 6 (a) of the "Instructions to Vaccination Officers" in the Fourth Schedule hereto, together with the number of children not included in such Lists but vaccinated by the Public Vaccinator himself.

(3.) Each of the said payments to be made in accordance with this Article shall, subject to the above provisions as to the minimum, be of such amount, and shall be made at such times, and subject to such conditions as may be fixed in the contracts approved by Us,

(4.) The payments made to the Public Vaccinator in accordance with this Article shall be deemed to include any expense in respect of postage incurred by the Public Vaccinator, unless otherwise agreed between him and the Guardians.

ARTICLE 4.—Where a Workhouse is a Vaccination District, every vaccination contract made after the commencement of this Order with the Medical Officer of the Workhouse for the vaccination of persons resident therein shall be made in the Form set out in the Second Schedule hereto, with such modifications, if any, as the Guardians and the contractor shall, with Our approval, adopt; and shall provide for a payment of not less than two shillings and sixpence in respect of each successful primary vaccination or re-vaccination performed by him under his contract.

ARTICLE 5.—(1.) Any contract for public vaccination, other than a contract made with the Medical Officer of a Workhouse for the vaccination of the persons resident therein, which shall be in force at the commencement of this Order shall continue in force until the same shall have been determined by the death of the contractor or by notice as therein provided, or by Us, or until a new contract shall be entered into with the contractor and shall have been approved by Us in place thereof; and such contract shall, as from the commencement of this Order, be deemed, as regards the duties of the Public Vaccinator, in lieu of the provisions in that behalf therein contained, to require the Public Vaccinator to perform the duties prescribed by this Order, or specified in the form of contract in the First Schedule hereto, and as regards the remuneration of the Public Vaccinator, in lieu of the payments in such contract mentioned, to provide for the payment by the Guardians to the Public Vaccinator of such payments as are prescribed by paragraphs (a), (b), and (c) of Article 3 of this Order, the amount of each of such payments being such as may have been agreed upon by the Guardians and Public Vaccinator before the First day of January, One thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, and may be approved by Us, or if the amount of each of such payments shall not be so settled then, as may be determined by Us.

(2.) Any contract made under the Vaccination Act of 1867 with the Medical Officer of a Workhouse for the vaccination of the persons resident therein which shall be in force at the commencement of this Order shall continue in force until the same shall have been determined by the death of the contractor or by notice or otherwise as therein provided, or by Us, or until a new contract shall be entered into with the contractor, and shall have been approved by Us, and such contract shall be deemed, as regards the duties of the Public Vaccinator, in lieu of the provisions in that behalf therein contained, to require the Public Vaccinator to perform the duties prescribed by this Order or specified in the form of contract in the Second Schedule hereto, and, as regards the remuneration of the Medical Officer as Public Vaccinator, in lieu of the payments in such

contract specified, to provide for the payment by the Guardians of such payment as is prescribed by Article 4 of this Order, the amount of such payment being such as may be agreed upon by the Guardians and the Medical Officer before the First day of January, One thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine and may be approved by Us, or if the amount of such payments shall not be so settled then, as may be determined by Us.

Duties of Public Vaccinator.

ARTICLE 6.—Every Public Vaccinator shall diligently perform the duties imposed on him by his contract or by this Order; and shall perform such duties in person, except when, on account of reasonable absence from the District, or on some other sufficient ground, he shall be obliged to leave any of them to be performed by a duly qualified deputy approved by the Guardians.

ARTICLE 7.—(1.) The visit of the Public Vaccinator to the home of a child, whether on request of the parent or other person having the custody of the child, or after notice from the Vaccination Officer, shall be made not earlier than 9 o'clock in the morning, nor later than 4 o'clock in the afternoon, unless some other time shall have been arranged between the Public Vaccinator and the parent or such other person. In either case at least twenty-four hours' notice shall be given by the Public Vaccinator of his intention to visit the home of the child, unless the parent or other person having the custody of the child otherwise agrees in any case where the visit is made at his request. In the case of a visit after notice from the Vaccination Officer, the notice of the intention to visit shall be in the Form I. set out in the Fifth Schedule hereto, or to the like effect.

2. The visit of the Public Vaccinator to the home of a child, whether on request of the parent or other person having the custody of the child, or after notice from the Vaccination Officer, shall, in the absence of any sufficient reason for delay, be made within two weeks after receipt of the request or notice, as the case may be.

(3.) The Public Vaccinator shall enter in the proper columns of the list of children sent to him in the Form H. set out in the Fifth Schedule hereto by the Vaccination Officer in respect of whom the necessary certificates have not been received by such Officer the several particulars as to each visit made by him; and shall, within one month from the receipt of such notice, return the same to the Vaccination Officer, with such particulars duly inserted.

(4.) This Article shall not apply to Public Vaccinators under contracts for the vaccination of persons resident in a Work-house.

ARTICLE 8.—In the performance and inspection of all vaccinations under contract and otherwise in relation thereto, every Public Vaccinator shall observe the "Instructions to Vaccinators under Contract" in the Third Schedule hereto.

ARTICLE 9.—Every Public Vaccinator shall duly register all vaccinations performed by him in a register in the Form O., set out in the Fifth Schedule hereto, and in manner directed in the “Instructions to Vaccinators under Contract” in the Third Schedule hereto.

Appointment of Vaccination Officers.

ARTICLE 10.—(1.) Where the number of Vaccination Officers already appointed or hereafter appointed in any Poor Law Union shall at any time, in the opinion of the Guardians or in Our opinion, be insufficient for the purpose of securing the due execution of the Vaccination Acts, 1867 to 1898, in such Union, the Guardians shall, with Our approval, or on Our requisition, appoint a sufficient number of such Officers.

(2.) Whenever, in consequence of an outbreak of small-pox, or for other cause, it may appear to the Guardians or to Us to be requisite that temporary assistance should be provided for any Vaccination Officer in the discharge of his duties, the Guardians may and, if so directed by Us, shall appoint an Assistant or Assistants to the Vaccination Officer for such time as the Guardians may deem necessary or We may direct.

ARTICLE 11.—(1.) Every appointment of a Vaccination Officer made after the commencement of this Order shall be subject to Our approval.

(2.) Notice of a proposal to appoint a Vaccination Officer shall be given at one of the two ordinary meetings next preceding the meeting at which the appointment is to be made, such notice being duly entered on the minutes, or else an advertisement specifying the District for which, and the date of the meeting at which, such appointment is proposed to be made, together with the rate of remuneration to be paid, shall be published in some newspaper circulating in the Union at least seven days before the day fixed for the appointment.

ARTICLE 12.—The Guardians shall furnish the Vaccination Officer with a copy of the resolution appointing him signed by the Chairman of the meeting at which the appointment was made, or of the ensuing meeting; or, in the case of any Vaccination Officer appointed before the commencement of this Order, with a copy of such resolution under the seal of the Guardians.

ARTICLE 13.—Every appointment of a Vaccination Officer shall, within seven days after it is made, be reported to Us, by the Clerk to the Guardians, who shall furnish such particulars relating thereto as We may require.

ARTICLE 14.—If any Vaccination Officer is at any time prevented by sickness or accident or other sufficient reason from

performing his duties, the Guardians shall appoint a competent person to act as his temporary substitute, and such person shall be deemed to be the Vaccination Officer. It shall not be necessary in any such case that the foregoing Articles as to appointment, except Article 12, should be complied with, nor shall Our approval be required to any such temporary appointment.

ARTICLE 15.—(1.) In the event of a vacancy in the office of Vaccination Officer at or after the commencement of this Order, the Clerk to the Guardians shall report it to Us, and the Guardians shall make a fresh appointment without delay unless We shall otherwise direct.

(2.) If the Guardians are unable to fill up the vacancy forthwith, they shall appoint a person to act temporarily, subject to Our approval.

Tenure of Office of Vaccination Officers.

ARTICLE 16.—Every Vaccination Officer appointed under this Order shall continue to hold the office until he shall die, or resign, or be removed by the Guardians with Our consent, or by Us, or shall be proved to be insane by evidence which We shall deem sufficient.

ARTICLE 17.—Where a Vaccination Officer is appointed for a particular District, and any change in the extent of the District may be deemed necessary, and he shall decline to acquiesce therein, the Guardians may after six months' notice in writing, signed by their Clerk, and given to such Vaccination Officer, determine his office subject to Our consent.

ARTICLE 18.—No person shall be appointed a Vaccination Officer who does not agree to give one month's notice previous to resigning the office, or to forfeit such sum as may be agreed upon as liquidated damages.

ARTICLE 19.—If any such Officer gives notice of an intended resignation to take effect on a future day, the Guardians may appoint a successor at any time subsequent to such notice.

Remuneration of Vaccination Officers.

ARTICLE 20.—(1.) The remuneration of every Vaccination Officer, whether appointed before or after the commencement of this Order, shall consist of—

- (a) a payment of not less than threepence in respect of each child entered on the Birth Lists sent to him after the Thirty-first day of December, One thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, by the Registrar of Births and Deaths;

- (b) a payment of not less than ninepence in respect of the registration by him after the same date in his Vaccination Register of the successful vaccination of any child born in his district; and
- (c) a payment of not less than ninepence in respect of the transmission by him after the same date to the Vaccination Officer of the district where the birth was registered of a copy, certified by him, of the certificate of successful vaccination in his district of any child not born in the district, a note of which he shall have entered in Column 17 of his Report Book.

(2.) Subject to the above provisions as to the minimum, the amount of such payments shall be such as We may approve or direct; and shall be increased or reduced, and such additional payment shall be made for extraordinary services of the Vaccination Officer, or under unforeseen circumstances, as We shall from time to time approve or direct.

(3.) The remuneration of the Vaccination Officer shall be deemed to include any expense in respect of postage incurred by him unless otherwise agreed between him and the Guardians.

ARTICLE 21.—The remuneration of every Vaccination Officer shall be payable up to the day on which he ceases to hold the office, and no longer, subject to any deduction which the Guardians may be entitled to make under Article 18.

ARTICLE 22.—Subject to the provisions of Article 23, the remuneration assigned to every Vaccination Officer shall be payable quarterly, namely, at Lady Day, Midsummer Day, Michaelmas Day, and Christmas Day; but the Guardians may pay to him at the expiration of every calendar month such proportion as they may think fit on account of the remuneration to which he may become entitled at the termination of the quarter.

ARTICLE 23.—Every Vaccination Officer shall make out an Account at the end of each quarter, and submit it to the Guardians, together with the Books which he may be required to keep, and the Certificates in his possession; and until such Account, Books, and Certificates have been so submitted, the Guardians may postpone the payment of the remuneration which may then remain due.

ARTICLE 24.—(1.) The Guardian may pay a reasonable remuneration to any temporary assistant to the Vaccination Officer, or to any temporary substitute for the Vaccination Officer, whom they appoint, and shall pay such remuneration as We may direct to any such assistant whose appointment has been made in pursuance of Our directions.

(2.) No remuneration to any temporary assistant or substitute shall be paid for a longer period than six weeks, unless Our consent is obtained thereto.

Duties of Vaccination Officers.

ARTICLE 25.—Every Vaccination Officer shall, subject to the provisions of Article 14, perform the duties of his office in person, unless, with Our permission given on the application of the Guardians, he shall be allowed to entrust the performance of all or any of them to some deputy approved by such Guardians.

ARTICLE 26.—Every Vaccination Officer shall duly observe the “Instructions to Vaccination Officers,” contained in the Fourth Schedule hereto.

ARTICLE 27.—(1.) Every Vaccination Officer shall, when required by the Guardians, produce to them his books and the certificates in his possession, and the lists sent by him to the Public Vaccinator of children in respect of whom the necessary certificates have not been received by him, when such notices have been returned to him filled up by the Public Vaccinator; and shall within seven days after the expiration of each month submit to the Guardians a copy of the Summary of his Proceedings under the Vaccination Acts, 1867 to 1898, which he is required to keep by paragraph 12 of the “Instructions to Vaccination Officers” in the Fourth Schedule hereto, so far as it relates to that month.

(2.) He shall, when required by the Guardians, give them full information as to any legal proceedings taken by him as Vaccination Officer; and, subject to the provisions of the Vaccination Acts, 1867 to 1898, and of this Order, shall obey all lawful orders of the Guardians which are applicable to his office.

ARTICLE 28.—The Guardians shall, from time to time, ascertain whether the Vaccination Officer is performing the duties imposed on him by the Vaccination Acts, 1867 to 1898, of enforcing the provisions of those Acts, and the duties imposed on him by this Order, and shall require the due performance by him of such duties; and, in case of any continued neglect on his part, shall report the same to Us.

Costs and Expenses of Vaccination Officer.

ARTICLE 29.—(1.) The Guardians shall pay the reasonable costs and expenses incurred by the Vaccination Officer in any proceedings taken by him for enforcing the provisions of the Vaccination Acts, 1867 to 1898, including the reasonable costs of obtaining any necessary legal assistance in connection with the institution and conduct of any such proceedings; and the Vaccination Officer shall within seven days after the receipt of any sum of money recovered or received by him from any defendant in respect of such costs or expenses, or in respect of any penalty under the said Acts, pay the same to the Treasurer of the Guardians to their credit.

(2.) The Guardians shall also pay the costs incurred by the Vaccination Officer in binding the Birth List sheets as provided in paragraph 4 of the "Instructions to Vaccination Officers" contained in the Fourth Schedule hereto.

(3.) If the Guardians think fit to direct that the names and address of the Vaccination Officer, or of the Public Vaccinator, as the case may be, shall be printed on any of the Forms and Notices prescribed by this Order, the Vaccination Officer shall cause the same to be so printed, and the Guardians shall pay the cost of such printing.

Forms.

ARTICLE 30.—The Forms to be used for the purposes of the Vaccination Acts, 1867 to 1898, and Orders thereunder, shall be those set out in the Fifth Schedule hereto, and the same shall be used as follows:—

- (1.) The notice to be given by the Registrar of Births and Deaths under Section 15 of the Act of 1867 shall be in Form A. or to the like effect. Copies of Forms B., C., D., and E. shall be attached thereto, and the name and address of the Vaccination Officer shall be written or printed on the back thereof.
- (2.) The Certificate of Postponement of Vaccination to be given under Section 18 of the Act of 1867, shall be in Form B. or to the like effect; provided that if such certificate is given by a Public Vaccinator in pursuance of sub-section (4) of Section 1 of the Act of 1898, the same shall be in Form C. or to the like effect.
- (3.) The Certificate of Insusceptibility of Vaccination to be given under Section 20 of the Act of 1867 shall be in Form D. or to the like effect.
- (4.) The Certificate of successful Vaccination to be given under Section 21 or Section 23 of the Act of 1867, or Section 7 of the Act of 1871, shall be in Form E. or to the like effect.
- (5.) The Certificate to be given by the Public Vaccinator in the cases provided for in Section 12 of the Act of 1871 shall be in Form F. or to the like effect.
- (6.) The Request by a parent, or other person having the custody of a child, under sub-section (2) of Section 1 of the Act of 1898, may be in Form G. or to the like effect.
- (7.) The List to be sent by the Vaccination Officer to the Public Vaccinator as required by paragraph 6 (a) of the "Instructions to Vaccination Officers" shall be in Form H.

- (8.) The Notice to be given by the Public Vaccinator of his visit to the home of a child under sub-section (3) of Section 1 of the Act of 1898 shall be in Form I. or to the like effect.
- (9.) The Notice of Default to be given by the Vaccination Officer to the parent, or other person having the custody of a child, as provided in paragraph 6 (d) of the "Instructions to Vaccination Officers" shall be in Form K. or to the like effect.
- (10.) The Vaccination Register to be kept by the Vaccination Officer as provided in the "Instructions to Vaccination Officers" shall be in Form L., and the columns for the same shall be printed on the same sheet as the Birth List sheets to be sent to the Vaccination Officer by the Registrar of Births and Deaths.
- (11.) The Report Book to be kept by the Vaccination Officer as provided by paragraph 8 of the "Instructions to Vaccination Officers" shall be in Form M.
- (12.) The Summary of Proceedings under the Vaccination Acts, 1867 to 1898, required to be kept by the Vaccination Officer as provided in paragraph 12 of the "Instructions to Vaccination Officers" shall be in Form N.
- (13.) The Vaccinator's Register to be kept by the Public Vaccinator as provided in Article 9 of this Order shall be in Form O.
- (14.) The Notice to be given by the Public Vaccinator to the Medical Officer of Health under sub-section (4) of Section 1 of the Act of 1898 shall be in Form P. or to the like effect:

Provided that the Forms B., C., D., and E. in the Schedule to the Order issued by Us on the Thirtieth day of November, One thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, may continue to be used, in place of the Forms B., D., E., and F. in the Schedule to this Order, respectively, until We otherwise direct.

Definitions.

ARTICLE 31.—In this Order—

The term "Workhouse" means any Workhouse, School, or Infirmary which is under the management of a Board of Guardians.

The term "child" means any person not more than fourteen years of age.

Short Title.

ARTICLE 32.—This Order may be cited as the Vaccination Order, 1898.

The Schedules above referred to.

First Schedule.

Form of Vaccination Contract.

Articles of Agreement entered into this _____ day of _____,
 One thousand eight hundred and _____, between _____,
 Poor of the _____ of the one part, and the Guardians of the
 of the other part. Union, in the County of _____,

Whereas the said guardians have, in pursuance of the several statutes in that behalf, with the approval of the Local Government Board, divided the union aforesaid into districts for the purpose of vaccination, one of which districts comprises the parishes and places following ; that is to say.

_____ and the said guardians have agreed with the
 said _____ to enter into a contract for the performance of
 vaccination in the said district :

Now, therefore, the said _____ doth hereby covenant and
 agree with the said guardians and their successors that, from and after the
 day of _____, he will (subject to any order
 as to vaccination made by the Local Government Board under Section 7 of
 the Vaccination Act, 1898) by himself, or (when he shall be unable to
 perform his duties in person) by the deputy hereinafter mentioned, or who
 may hereafter be approved by the guardians, and whose name may be
 endorsed hereon, duly and according to the requirements of the Acts and
 Orders relating to Vaccination perform the following duties :—

- (1.) In the case of every child resident in the district, on the request of the parent or other person having the custody of the child, he will, within two weeks after the receipt of such request, visit the home of the child for the purpose of vaccinating the child.
- (2.) In the case of every child resident in the district who has reached the age of four months, and as to whom he has received the requisite notice from the vaccination officer, he will visit the home of the child within two weeks after receipt of the notice, and offer to vaccinate the child with glycerinated calf lymph, or such other lymph as may be issued by the Local Government Board, and if his offer is accepted will thereupon (or after such postponement, if any, as may in his opinion be necessary) so vaccinate the child.
- (3.) In the case of any person not being a child, and applying to him for primary vaccination, or of any person applying to him for re-vaccination, who shall be not less than ten years old, and shall not have been previously re-vaccinated within a period of ten years, he will, if so requested, visit the home of such person for the purpose of vaccinating or re-vaccinating him, or will if not so requested, perform the operation at his surgery, or at such other place as may be arranged by him with the person so applying.
- (4.) In every such case he will do and perform all such acts and things as, to the best of his judgment, and in accordance with the requirements of the orders in force as to vaccination, shall seem to him necessary for the purpose of causing the vaccination to be successfully terminated.

- (5.) In every case in which he has performed vaccination he will, not less than six days nor more than fourteen days after the operation, attend at the place where the vaccination was performed, or, in the case of a re-vaccination, at such other place as may be arranged, and inspect the result of such vaccination; and will thereafter do such acts, and give such directions, and otherwise treat the case as may be necessary.
- (6.) If any child vaccinated by him shall, in his opinion, require medical treatment in consequence of the vaccination, he will, if the parent or other person having the custody of the child consent, attend the child and prescribe such treatment as may be required.
- (7.) He will keep a book, to be termed "The Vaccinator's Register," according to the form prescribed by the Local Government Board, to be provided for him by the said guardians, and will, on the same day on which he shall have vaccinated any person to whom this contract shall apply, and on the same day on which he shall have inspected the results of the vaccination of such persons, make the entries respectively applicable to the vaccination and the next before the results of the vaccination, and will on the day inspection of the first ordinary meeting of the said guardians in every quarter of the year, and also at such other times as may be required by the guardians or for purposes of audit, deliver, or cause to be delivered to their clerk, the book in which he shall have made such entries during the interval preceding such meeting or audit.
- (8.) He will make out an account at the end of every quarter of the sums payable to him under this contract, and will cause the same to be delivered to the clerk to the guardians as soon as practicable after the end of the quarter.
- (9.) He will perform any other duties in regard to vaccination which may be imposed upon him by the Vaccination Acts, 1867 to 1898, or by any order of the Local Government Board under those Acts.

And the said guardians do, for themselves and their successors, covenant and agree with the said as follows:—

That is to say—to pay him, his executors, or administrators, within one calendar month after Lady Day, Midsummer Day, Michaelmas Day, and Christmas Day, respectively, during the subsistence of this contract, and within one month after its termination, the following sums:—

- (1.) A sum of in respect of every child whose birth shall have been registered in his district after the 31st day of August, 1898, or who shall be resident in his district and whose birth shall have been registered in some other district after that date, or shall not have been registered at all, except children who shall have died or been removed from the district before attaining the age of four months, or shall have been duly certified to have been successfully vaccinated otherwise than by the public vaccinator, or to be insusceptible of vaccination, or to have had small-pox, before reaching that age, or with regard to whom a certificate under Section 2 of the Vaccination Act, 1898, is in force; the number of children in respect of whom payments are to be made being the number in the lists to be sent by the vaccination officer to the public vaccinator as provided by paragraph 6 (a) of the "Instructions to Vaccination Officers" in the Fourth Schedule to the Vaccination Order, 1898, together with the number of children not included in such lists, but vaccinated by the public vaccinator himself.
- (2.) A sum of for every successful primary vaccination or re-vaccination performed by him under this contract at the home of the person vaccinated,

(3.) A sum of _____ for every successful primary vaccination of any person other than a child and every successful re-vaccination, such primary vaccination or re-vaccination having been performed by him under this contract at the vaccinator's surgery or elsewhere than at the home of the person vaccinated :

Provided that no payment shall be made in respect of any primary vaccination or re-vaccination unless the same shall have been performed in accordance with the conditions prescribed by the Vaccination Order, 1898, nor unless the provisions of the Vaccination Acts, 1867 to 1898, and of that Order in regard to certificates and their transmission, and otherwise shall have been observed in relation thereto ; nor shall any payment be made in respect of any vaccination or re-vaccination, the particulars of which shall not have been duly entered in the vaccinator's register, except in the case of any omission which shall be explained to the satisfaction of the said guardians.

The said guardians approve of _____ as the occasional deputy of the said _____ for the purposes of this contract.

And it is mutually agreed that this contract may be put an end to by either of the parties thereto, by giving twenty-eight days' notice to the other party of the intention to put an end to the same.

In witness whereof the said _____ hath hereunto set his hand and seal, and the said guardians their common seal, the day and year first above written.

Signed, sealed, and delivered by }
the above named } (L.S.)
in the presence of }

The common seal of the guardians of the above-named union was hereto affixed at a meeting of the Board of Guardians, held on the day of the date hereof by _____ Chairman of the Board at the said meeting in the presence of _____

Guardians'
Seal.

Clerk to the Guardians of the said Union.

Second Schedule.

Form of Vaccination Contract with the Medical Officer of a Workhouse.

Articles of Agreement entered into this _____ day of _____ between One thousand eight hundred and _____ of the one part, and the Guardians of the Poor of the _____ Union, in the County of _____ of the other part.

Whereas the said guardians have, in pursuance of the several statutes in that behalf, with the approval of the Local Government Board, divided the union aforesaid into districts for the purpose of vaccination, one of which districts consists of the workhouse of the said union ; and the said guardians have agreed with the said _____ to enter into a contract for the performance of vaccination at the said workhouse.

Now, therefore, the said _____ doth hereby covenant and agree with the said guardians and their successors that, from and after the day of _____, he will by himself, or (when he shall be unable to perform his duties in person) by the deputy herein-after mentioned, or who

may hereafter be approved by the guardians, and whose name may be endorsed hereon, duly and according to the requirements of the Acts and Orders relating to vaccination perform the following duties :—

- (1.) In the case of every child resident in the workhouse, on the request of the parent or other person having the custody of the child, he will, as soon as practicable, after such request, attend at the workhouse for the purpose of vaccinating the child.
- (2.) In the case of every child resident in the workhouse who has reached the age of two months without having been vaccinated he will offer to vaccinate the child with glycerinated calf lymph, or such other lymph as may be issued by the Local Government Board, and if his offer is accepted will thereupon (or after such postponement, if any, as may in his opinion be necessary) so vaccinate the child.
- (3.) He will vaccinate any other person resident in the workhouse applying to him for primary vaccination or re-vaccination, provided that in the case of re-vaccination such person shall not be less than ten years old, and shall not have been previously re-vaccinated within a period of ten years.
- (4.) In every such case he will do and perform all such acts and things as, to the best of his judgment, and in accordance with the requirements of the Orders in force as to vaccination, shall seem to him necessary for the purpose of causing the vaccination to be successfully terminated.
- (5.) In every case in which he has performed vaccination or re-vaccination he will, if the person vaccinated is still in the workhouse, not earlier than the fifth day, nor later than the tenth day, after the operation, inspect the result; and will thereafter do such acts, and give such directions, and treat the case as may be necessary.
- (6.) He will keep a book, to be termed "The Vaccinator's Register," according to the form prescribed by the Local Government Board, to be provided for him by the said Guardians, and will, on the same day on which he shall have vaccinated any person to whom this contract shall apply, and on the same day on which he shall have inspected the results of the vaccination of such person, make the entries respectively applicable to the vaccination and the inspection of the results of the vaccination, and will on the day next before the first ordinary meeting of the said guardians in every quarter of the year, and also at such other times as may be required by the guardians, or for purposes of audit, deliver, or cause to be delivered to their clerk, the book in which he shall have made such entries during the interval preceding such meeting or audit.
- (7.) He will perform any other duties in respect of vaccination which may be imposed on him by the Vaccination Acts, 1867 to 1898, or by any Order of the Local Government Board under those Acts.

And the said guardians do, for themselves and their successors, covenant and agree with the said as follows :—

That is to say—to pay him, his executors or administrators, within one calendar month after Lady Day, Midsummer Day, Michaelmas Day, and Christmas Day respectively, during the subsistence of this contract, and within one month after its termination, the sum of for
every successful primary vaccination or re-vaccination :

Provided that no payment shall be made in respect of any primary vaccination or re-vaccination unless the same shall have been performed in accordance with the conditions prescribed by the Vaccination Order, 1898, nor unless the provisions of the Vaccination Acts, 1867 to 1898, and of that Order in regard to certificates and their transmission, and

otherwise shall have been observed in relation thereto, nor shall any payment be made in respect of any vaccination or re-vaccination, the particulars of which shall not be duly entered in the vaccinator's register, except in the case of any omission which shall be explained to the satisfaction of the said guardians.

The said guardians approve of
occasional deputy of the said
for the purposes of this contract. as the

And it is mutually agreed that this contract may be put an end to by either of the parties thereto, by giving twenty-eight days' notice to the other party of the intention to put an end to the same.

In witness whereof the said
hath hereunto set his hand and seal, and the said guardians their common seal, the day and year first above written.

Signed, sealed, and delivered by }
the above-named } (L.S.)
in the presence of }



The common seal of the guardians of the above-named union was hereto affixed at a meeting of the Board of Guardians, held on the day of the date hereof by Chairman of the Board at the said meeting, in the presence of

Clerk to the Guardians of the said Union.

Third Schedule.

Instructions to Vaccinators under Contract.

(1.) Except so far as any immediate danger of small-pox may require, the public vaccinator must vaccinate only subjects who are in good health. As regards infants, he must ascertain that there is not any febrile state, nor any irritation of the bowels, nor any unhealthy state of the skin, especially no chafing or eczema behind the ears, or in the groin, or elsewhere in folds of skin. He must not, except of necessity, vaccinate in cases where there has been recent exposure to the infection of diseases such as measles, scarlatina, or diphtheria, nor where erysipelas is prevailing in or about the place of residence.

(2.) A certificate of postponement must be given by the public vaccinator in the form prescribed by the Local Government Board or to the like effect—

(a.) If in his opinion the child is not in a fit and proper state to be vaccinated ; or

(b.) If in his opinion the child cannot be safely vaccinated on account of the condition of the house in which it resides or because there is or has been a recent prevalence of infectious disease in the district ; and in any such case the public vaccinator is required to forthwith give notice of such certificate to the medical officer of health for the district in the Form P. set out in the Fifth Schedule to this Order or to the like effect.

(3.) All public vaccinations are to be performed with glycerinated calf lymph, or with such other lymph as may be issued by the Local Government Board. If the parent or other person having the custody of a child requires that it shall be vaccinated with lymph issued by the Local Government Board, the vaccination must be performed with such lymph.

(4.) The public vaccinator must keep such record of the lymph he uses for vaccinating as will enable him always to identify the origin of the lymph used in each operation. He must not employ lymph supplied by any person who does not keep an exact record of its source.

(5.) The public vaccinator must keep in good condition the lancets or other instruments which he uses for vaccinating, and he must not use them for any other purpose whatever. When he vaccinates he must cleanse and sterilise his instrument after one operation before proceeding to another, and must always, when vaccinating, have with him the means of doing this. When once he has unsealed a tube of lymph he must never attempt to keep any part of its contents for the purposes of vaccination on a future occasion. Under no circumstances should the mouth be applied directly to the tube in which the lymph is contained for the purpose of expelling the lymph. In the case of ordinary capillary tubes an artificial blower may properly be used for this purpose.

(6.) Vaccination should at every stage be carried out with aseptic precautions. These should include : 1st, the cleansing of the surface of the skin before vaccination ; 2nd, the use of sterilised instruments ; and 3rd, the protection of the vaccinated surface against extraneous infection both on the performance of the operation and on inspection of the results.

Advice as to the precautions to be taken in this respect until the scabs have fallen and the arm has healed should always be given to the person having the custody of the child.

(7.) In all ordinary cases of primary vaccination the public vaccinator must aim at producing four separate good sized vesicles or groups of vesicles, not less than half an inch from one another. The total area of vesiculation resulting from the vaccination should not be less than half a square inch.

(8.) The public vaccinator must enter all cases in his register on the day when he vaccinates them, together with all particulars required in the register up to and including the column headed "Initials of person performing the vaccination." The results of the vaccination, which must be attested by the initials of the person who inspects the case, are to be entered upon the day of inspection. In cases of successful primary vaccination the public vaccinator must record the number of separate scarified areas, punctures, or groups of punctures made, and the number of separate normal vaccine vesicles or groups of vesicles which have been produced. In cases of re-vaccination he must register as "successful" only those cases in which either vesicles, normal or modified, or papules surrounded by areolæ have resulted. When any operation (whether vaccination or re-vaccination) has to be repeated owing to want of success in the first instance it should be entered as a fresh case in the register.

Fourth Schedule.

Instructions to Vaccination Officers.

1. The duties of the vaccination officer will be to act as registrar of vaccination for the district to which he is appointed ; to see that all children resident therein are duly accounted for as regards vaccination ; and generally to carry into effect all such provisions of the Vaccination Acts, 1867 to 1898, and the Orders made thereunder as are applicable to his office.
2. The vaccination officer shall receive from the registrars of births and deaths the "monthly lists" of births and deaths which will be sent to him under the provisions of the Vaccination Act, 1871, and he shall be responsible for the safe custody of such lists, and of any lists which were sent to any former vaccination officer and

have been transferred to him. In the columns which are provided for the purpose, in the part of the "monthly birth-list" sheets headed "Vaccination Register," he shall duly enter every certificate which he may receive of the successful vaccination of any child whose name is entered on the lists, or of its insusceptibility to vaccination, or of its having already had small-pox, or of the conscientious belief of the parent or other person having the custody of the child that vaccination would be prejudicial to the health of the child. All such entries must be made immediately on the receipt of the respective certificates. He shall compare each monthly list of deaths with the corresponding and with preceding lists of births, and as regards every child included in the death lists whose name is on the birth-lists but for whom he has not received one of the certificates above referred to, he shall enter the death in the column provided. And when on his personal inquiries, or by information from the vaccination officer of another district, or on other reliable authority, he shall have ascertained that a child included in the birth-lists for his district has died in some other district, he shall write off the case in like way. His work in these respects will be much facilitated by his keeping an alphabetical index to his birth-lists.

3. The vaccination officer shall forthwith enter on blank "birth-list" sheets which will be supplied to him for the purpose, on his applying to the registrar, any certificate of the kind referred to in the last preceding paragraph which he may have received relating to any child whose birth has not been registered. He shall, as far as possible, transmit to the vaccination officer of the proper district a copy, certified by him, of any certificate of successful vaccination received by him relating to a child whose birth was registered in a district other than his own, and he will not be entitled to the fee in respect of such certificate unless he has made an entry in column 17 of his report book showing that the copy has been duly transmitted.
4. The monthly list of births, with the supplemental sheets referred to in the last preceding paragraph, which together constitute the "vaccination register" of the district, shall in the first instance be kept stitched, or otherwise fastened together, in a stiff cover, so as to preserve them from damage or dirt, and the vaccination officer shall from time to time cause them to be bound into volumes containing not more than 1,000 sheets in each volume.
5. If any list of births or deaths is not received from a registrar within one week from the time it is due, the vaccination officer shall report this in writing to the guardians at their next meeting, with a view to the registrar being immediately called upon for an explanation. The vaccination officer shall forthwith forward to the Local Government Board a copy of such report. If the vaccination officer shall lose any of the lists of births or deaths, he shall obtain another from the registrar at his own cost.
6. The vaccination officer shall see that all children entered on the birth-lists of his district are either duly vaccinated, or are otherwise properly accounted for in accordance with the law relating to vaccination.

He shall keep the birth-lists examined from week to week, and—

- (a.) If on the expiration of seven days after any child entered thereon shall have attained the age of four calendar months none of the certificates mentioned in paragraph 2 of these instructions shall have been received by the vaccination officer, and he shall not have in his possession a valid certificate of postponement in respect of such child, he shall proceed to make personal inquiries with a view to obtain the requisite certificate.

If on making these inquiries he is unable to ascertain that the child has been vaccinated, but the child is still resident in the district, the vaccination officer shall include the name and home of the child in a list which he shall send to the public vaccinator in the Form H. set out in the Fifth Schedule to this Order. The lists shall be sent once in each week, and the name of each child shall be included in such list that it may reach the public vaccinator within three weeks of the child having attained the age of four months. The date of sending the notice to the public vaccinator must be entered by the vaccination officer in his report book.

- (b.) Where the vaccination officer shall have excluded from the list sent by him to the public vaccinator the name and home of any child owing to his having in his possession a valid certificate of postponement in respect of such child, he shall on the expiration of such certificate forthwith deal with the case in the manner prescribed by subdivision (a) of this paragraph, unless such certificate shall be immediately renewed, or he shall have received in respect of the child one of the certificates mentioned in paragraph 2 of these instructions.
 - (c.) If the vaccination officer shall receive any certificate of postponement relating to any child not resident in his district he shall, so far as possible, transmit such certificate to the vaccination officer of the district where the child is resident.
 - (d.) If the vaccination officer has not received in respect of any child a certificate under Section 2 of the Vaccination Act, 1898, within the time limited by that section, and at the end of seven days after the expiration of six calendar months from the birth of the child, has not received any other of the certificates mentioned in subdivision (a) of this paragraph, the vaccination officer shall forthwith give a notice in the Form K. set out in the Fifth Schedule to this Order or to the like effect to the parent or other person having the custody of the child by delivering the same by post or otherwise at the last known residence of such parent or person. If that notice is not duly complied with within the time specified therein, it will become the duty of the vaccination officer under the Vaccination Act, 1871, to take proceedings for the enforcement of the law.
7. The vaccination officer shall at all times use his best endeavours to ascertain whether children resident in his district, but not born in it, or, if so born, not having had their births registered in it, are unvaccinated, and it will be his duty in such cases, subject to the provisions of the Vaccination Acts, 1867 to 1898, to take the requisite steps for procuring their vaccination. Paragraph 6 of these instructions shall apply to such cases with the necessary modifications.
 8. The vaccination officer shall keep a book, to be called "The Vaccination Officer's Report Book," in the Form M. set out in the Fifth Schedule to this Order, in which he shall forthwith enter the particulars required with regard to children as to whom personal inquiries may have been made, with the dates of such inquiries, and also all certificates of postponement with the date of the certificate, the cause for which it was given, the name of the

practitioner who signed it, and the period for which it was given, with a view to any inquiries which may be necessary at the expiration of that period. When certificates of postponement are delivered to him on the form attached to the "Notice of the Requirement of Vaccination," he shall see that the parent or other person having the custody of the child is supplied with a new form of this Notice, with the required particulars duly filled in. Copies of the form of "Notice of the Requirement of Vaccination" can be obtained by the vaccination officer on his applying to the registrar. He shall note in the report book any further action taken in any case, and make any remarks which the case calls for. He shall take care to make the necessary reference in column VI. of the "Vaccination Register" to each case entered in the Report Book.

9. When the vaccination officer finds that a child has been successfully vaccinated, but that the vaccination has not been duly certified, or that any certificate of postponement, of insusceptibility, or of the child having had small-pox, has been given but has not been transmitted, he shall ascertain with whom the default rests, having regard to the requirements of Sections 21, 23, and 30 of the Vaccination Act, 1867, and Section 7 of the Vaccination Act, 1871, and shall forthwith take the necessary steps for obtaining the certificate required.
10. The vaccination officer shall carefully examine every certificate received by him and shall not accept any certificate not signed by a registered medical practitioner, or in the case of a certificate under Section 2 of the Vaccination Act, 1898, not signed as required by that section.
11. When the vaccination officer shall find that the parent or other person having the custody of any child, respecting whom he has not received a certificate of the kind referred to in paragraph 2 of these instructions, has removed from the district, he shall take pains to ascertain the vaccination officer's district to which such removal has taken place, and shall give notice to the vaccination officer of that district, with a view to the vaccination of the child, and the due transmission to him of a copy of the necessary certificate.
And whenever a certificate respecting a child whose birth was registered in the district of some other vaccination officer is sent to him, he shall take pains to ascertain the district in which the birth took place, and when he has ascertained it, he shall forward to the vaccination officer of that district a copy of the certificate.
12. The vaccination officer shall keep a book in the Form N. set out in the Fifth Schedule to this Order, in which he shall enter a summary of his proceedings under the Vaccination Acts, 1867 to 1898, in each month.
13. The vaccination officer shall prepare at the end of every half-year a summary of the vaccinations in his district, and at the commencement of each year a supplemental return of vaccination in his district, in the forms prescribed and issued by the Local Government Board, and shall submit one copy of each of such summaries to the guardians, and shall transmit another copy to the Local Government Board, and shall himself preserve another copy for reference. He shall also furnish such other returns to the guardians and Local Government Board as the latter may direct.
14. The vaccination officer shall, on any outbreak of small-pox, make such house-to-house visitations as the Local Government Board or the guardians may direct in reference to vaccination, and carry out any special instructions which the Board or the guardians may issue on the subject.

15. The vaccination officer shall see that the registrars of births and deaths in his district are kept informed of his own name and place of abode or office, in order that the address on the notices of the requirement of vaccination delivered by the registrar to parents may be correct.
16. The vaccination officer shall undertake the distribution of the certificates, books, and other forms issued by the Local Government Board to the public vaccinators and medical practitioners in his district, and shall, on request, furnish any parent or other person having the custody of a child with a copy of the Form G, set out in the Fifth Schedule to this Order duly filled in, and with the name and address of the public vaccinator written on the back thereof.
17. The vaccination officer shall be responsible for the safe custody of the vaccination registers, except any bound registers which do not contain any entry of a birth registered within the last preceding seven years, and which he may, with the guardians' consent, have deposited in the union offices.
18. The vaccination officer shall preserve every certificate received by him, and the lists, in the Form H. set out in the Fifth Schedule to this Order, which shall have been returned to him by the public vaccinator, until after the inspection by an Inspector of the Local Government Board of public vaccination in the union next following the date of the certificate, and shall not, in any case, destroy any of them until two years have elapsed from its date.

Fifth Schedule.

FORM A.

THE VACCINATION ACTS, 1867 TO 1898.

Notice of the Requirement of Vaccination.

*To the Father or Mother, or other Person
having the custody of the child herein
named.*

Copy hereunder the No. of the entry
of the child's birth from the register
book.

Entry }
No. }

1. I, the undersigned, hereby give you notice to have the child named
, whose birth is now registered, vaccinated by a public
vaccinator or some other medical practitioner, pursuant to the provisions of
the Vaccination Acts, 1867 to 1898.

2. These Acts require every child to be vaccinated before it is six months
old. The vaccination may, however, be postponed by medical certificate if
the child is not in a fit state to be vaccinated, or if, in the opinion of the
public vaccinator, the condition of the house in which the child resides is
such, or there is or has been such a recent prevalence of infectious disease
in the district that the child cannot be safely vaccinated.

Child's
name and
surname.

3. If you desire the child to be vaccinated by the public vaccinator before it is four months old, you should give notice to him in the following form, or to the like effect :—

To _____, public vaccinator of the
district of the _____ union.

In accordance with section 1 (2) of the Vaccination Act, 1898, I hereby request that you will visit¹ _____ for the purpose of vaccinating² _____ who is now residing at that address.

¹ Address of the child.
² Child's name and surname.

Dated this _____ day of _____ 18 ____.

(Signed)

Parent or other person having the
custody of the said child.

If you desire it, you can obtain from the vaccinator officer a copy of this form, with the name and address of the public vaccinator. The public vaccinator will visit the child's home for the purpose of vaccinating the child not earlier than 9 o'clock in the morning nor later than 4 o'clock in the afternoon, unless some other time shall have been arranged between him and you.

4. If within a week after the child has attained the age of four months, the vaccination officer has not received a certificate of its successful vaccination, or of its insusceptibility to vaccination, or of its having had small-pox, and has not in his possession a valid certificate of postponement of the vaccination of the child, and has not received such a certificate as is hereinafter mentioned in paragraph 6, the vaccination officer will give notice to the public vaccinator, and the public vaccinator will call at the home of the child before the child attains the age of six months, and will offer to vaccinate the child with glycerinated calf lymph, or such other lymph as may be issued by the Local Government Board.

5. The public vaccinator will give you at least 24 hours' notice of his intention to visit the home of the child as mentioned above in paragraphs 3 and 4 ; and the visit will, in the absence of any sufficient reason for delay, be made within two weeks after receipt of the notice from you or from the vaccination officer, as the case may be. If, when the public vaccinator visits the home of the child for the purpose of vaccinating it, or of offering to vaccinate it, you request that the vaccination should be performed with lymph issued by the Local Government Board, the public vaccinator will use such lymph.

6. You will be exempt from any penalty under Section 29 or Section 31 of the Vaccination Act, 1867, for not having the child vaccinated, if within four months from the birth of the child you satisfy two justices, or a stipendiary or Metropolitan Police Magistrate, in petty sessions, that you conscientiously believe that vaccination would be prejudicial to the health of the child, and within seven days thereafter deliver to the vaccination officer for the district a certificate by such justices or magistrate that they are satisfied accordingly.

7. After the vaccination has been performed the child must be inspected by the vaccinator, in order that, if the operation has been successful, he may fill up and sign the requisite certificate.

8. The vaccinator will give his certificate in one of the annexed forms, and for this purpose *this paper* should be produced to him. If he is a public vaccinator it will be *his* duty to forward the paper to the vaccination officer ; but if he is not a public vaccinator it will be *your* duty, after the certificate has been duly filled up and signed, to forward this paper to the vaccination officer, whose name and address are on the back.

Dated this _____ day of _____ 18 ____.

(Signature of Registrar)

Registrar of Births and Deaths for the Sub-District of
in the Superintendent Registrar's District of _____

FORM B.

THE VACCINATION ACTS, 1867 TO 1898.

*Medical Certificate of Postponement of Vaccination owing to
the state of the Child's Health.*

Directions for filling
up this Certificate.

¹ Child's name and
surname.

² Father's or (if the
child is illegitimate)
Mother's name and
surname.

³ Child's age.

⁴ No. or name of the
House, and name of
the Street or Road, and
Parish, and County or
Borough.

I, the undersigned, hereby certify that I have this day examined ¹
the child of ²
aged ³ born at ⁴
in the Parish (Township) of ⁴
in the County (Borough) of ⁴ and
residing at ⁴ in the Parish (Township) of ⁴
in the County (Borough) of ⁴
and am of opinion that the said child is in the following state of
health, namely

and is therefore not in a fit and proper state
to be successfully vaccinated. I do hereby postpone the Vaccination
until the ⁵ day of .

⁵ This must not ex-
ceed two calendar
months from the date
of the Certificate.

Dated this day of 18 .

(Signed)

⁶ If the person sign-
ing is not a Public
Vaccinator, strike out
this line.

⁵ [Public Vaccinator of the Union of .]
Medical Practitioner duly registered.

FORM C.

THE VACCINATION ACTS, 1867 TO 1898.

*Medical Certificate of Postponement of Vaccination owing to the
condition of the House, or the recent prevalence of
Infectious Disease in the District.*

Directions for filling
up this Certificate.

¹ Child's name and
surname.

² Father's or (if the
child is illegitimate)
Mother's name and
surname.

³ Child's age.

⁴ No. or name of the
House, and name of
the Street or Road, and
Parish, and County or
Borough.

⁵ Strike out the
words which do not
apply to the case.

I, the undersigned, hereby certify, that ¹
the child of ² aged ³
born at ⁴ in the Parish
(Township) of ⁴ in the County
(Borough) of ⁴ and residing
at ⁴ in the Parish (Township) of ⁴
in the County (Borough) of ⁴ cannot be safely
vaccinated because ⁵ of the condition of the house in which the child
resides [^{or} ⁵ because of the recent prevalence of infectious disease in
the District].

For the above reason I do hereby postpone the vaccination of the
child until the ⁶ day of

⁶ This must not ex-
ceed two calendar
months from the date
of the Certificate.

Dated this day of 18 .

(Signed)

Public Vaccinator of the Union of

FORM D.

THE VACCINATION ACTS, 1867 TO 1898.

*Medical Certificate of Insusceptibility of successful Vaccination, or of
Child having had Small Pox.*

I, the undersigned, hereby certify that ¹
 the child of ² aged ³
 born at ⁴ in the Parish
 (Township) of ⁴ in the County (Borough)
 of ⁴ and residing at ⁴
 in the Parish (Township) of ⁴ in the County
 (Borough) of ⁴ ⁵[has been ⁶ times unsuccessfully
 vaccinated by me, and is, in my opinion, insusceptible of successful
 Vaccination] or ⁵ [has already had Small Pox].

Dated this day of 18 .

(Signed)

⁷[Public Vaccinator of the Union of]
 Medical Practitioner duly registered.

Directions for filling
up this Certificate.

¹ Child's name and
surname.

² Father's or (if the
child is illegitimate)
Mother's name and
surname.

³ Child's age.

⁴ No. or name of the
House, and name of the
Street or Road, and
Parish, and County or
Borough.

⁵ Strike out the
words which do not
apply to the case.

⁶ This number must
not be less than three.

⁷ If the person sign-
ing is not a Public
Vaccinator strike out
this line.

FORM E.

THE VACCINATION ACTS, 1867 TO 1898.

Medical Certificate of successful Vaccination.

I, the undersigned, hereby certify that ¹
 the child of ² aged ³
 born at ⁴ in the Parish
 (Township) of ⁴ in the County
 (Borough) of ⁴ and residing
 at ⁴ in the Parish (Township) of ⁴
 in the County (Borough) of ⁴ has been
 successfully vaccinated by me.

Dated this day of 18 .

(Signed)

⁵[Public Vaccinator of the Union of]
 Medical Practitioner duly registered.

The Registrar to
insert the No. of
the Entry of the
Child's birth in the
Register Book.

Entry }
No. }

Directions for filling
up this Certificate.

¹ Child's name and
surname.

² Father's or (if the
child is illegitimate)
Mother's name and
surname.

³ Child's age.

⁴ No. or name of the
House, and name of the
Street or Road, and
Parish, and County or
Borough.

⁵ If the person sign-
ing is not a Public
Vaccinator, strike out
this line.

FORM F.

THE VACCINATION ACTS, 1867 TO 1898.

*Medical Certificate under Section 12 of the Vaccination Act, 1871,
of successful Vaccination.*

Directions for filling
up this Certificate.

¹ Child's name and
surname.

² Father's or (if the
child is illegitimate)
Mother's name and
surname.

³ Child's age.

⁴ No. or name of the
House, and name of
the Street or Road, and
Parish, and County or
Borough.

⁵ Child's present resi-
dence.

I, the undersigned, being a Public Vaccinator of the Union of
hereby

certify, that ¹

the Child of ²

aged ³

born at ⁴

in the Parish

(Township) of ⁴

in the County

(Borough) of ⁴

and

residing at ⁵

has been examined by me, and that I find the said Child to have been
successfully vaccinated.

Dated this

day of

18 .

(Signed)

Public Vaccinator of the Union of

FORM G.

THE VACCINATION ACTS, 1867 TO 1898.

*Request for the Attendance of the Public Vaccinator to vaccinate
a Child.*

To

Public Vaccinator of the
the Union.

District of

Union.

In accordance with Section 1 (2) of the Vaccination Act, 1898, I
hereby request that you will visit ¹

¹ Address of the
child.

² Child's name and
surname.

for the purpose of vaccinating ²

who is

now residing at that address.

Dated this

day of

18 .

(Signed)

Parent or other Person having the
custody of the said Child.

FORM I.

THE VACCINATION ACTS, 1867 TO 1898.

*Notice from Public Vaccinator to Parent or other Person having Custody
of Child of intended Visit.*

Directions for filling
up this Notice.

¹ Name and address
of parent or other per-
son having custody of
the child.

² Name of child.
³ Date of intended
visit.

To ¹

In accordance with section 1 (3) of the Vaccination Act, 1898,
I hereby give you notice that I shall visit the home of the child ²
on ³, and shall offer
to vaccinate it with glycerinated calf lymph, or such other lymph as
may be issued by the Local Government Board.

Dated this day of , 18 .

(Signed)

Public Vaccinator of the District
of the Union.

Address of Public Vaccinator

FORM K.

THE VACCINATION ACTS, 1867 TO 1898.

Notice of Default.

Directions for filling
up this Notice.

¹ Child's name.

² Strike out the
words which do not
apply to the case.

To

WHEREAS you are in default under the above Acts, respecting the
Child, ¹

I hereby require you [to have the said Child vaccinated within
fourteen days from the date hereof, and do all other things the
law requires touching the said Vaccination ²], or [to transmit to me
within seven days from the date hereof the requisite Certificate
concerning the Vaccination of the said Child ²], failing which it will
be my duty to take the proper steps for securing the enforcement of
the law.

Dated this day of , 18

(Signed)

Vaccination Officer for

Address of Vaccination Officer

FORM L.

Vaccination Register.

Union.

District.

Vaccination Officer.

Register of Certificates.			Date of Certificate under Section 2 of the Vaccination Act, 1898.	Date of Death in case of Child having died before Vaccination.	Reference to consecutive number in the Officer's "Report Book," in cases transferred thereto.
Date of Medical Certificate of Successful Vaccination.	Date of Certificate of Insusceptibility or of having had Small Pox. (Enter "Ins." or "S.P." as the case may be.)	Name of the Medical Man by whom the Certificate is signed.			
I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.

FORM M.
Vaccination Officer's Report Book.

UNION.

Vaccination Officer.

Consecutive Number in this Book.	Birth Registration District.	No. on Birth Register.	Name of Child.	Date of Birth.	Address of Parent.	Date of Dates of Personal Inquiries.	Vaccination Postponed by Medical Certificate.			Case not Found; or Parent removed out of District, and where.	Date of Notice to Public Vaccinator to visit Home of Child.	Case duly accounted for, and entered in "Vaccination Register."	Date of Notice sent in case of Default.	Note of any Proceedings taken.	REMARKS.	
							Date of Certificate.	By whom given.	Cause for which it was Postponed.							Date to which Postponed.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.
64																
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NOTE.—When a Certificate of Postponement is renewed, the Case is to be Re-entered. All Re-Entries are to be made in Red Ink.

FORM N.

Summary of Proceedings under the Vaccination Acts, 1867 to 1898.

UNION.

Month of

, 18 .

Vaccination Officer.

No. of Cases in Birth Lists received during Month.	No. of Certificates of Vaccination received.	No. of Certificates of Postponement owing to			No. of Certificates of Inability to receive Vaccination under Section 2 of Vaccination Act, 1898.	No. of Certificates of Inability to receive Vaccination having had Small Pox.	No. of Cases.		No. of Entries in Lists sent to Public Vaccinator.	Proceedings taken, showing in each Class of Cases the stage at the end of the Month.			Costs incurred in Proceedings.	Costs received.	Dates of several Payments to Treasurer.	REMARKS.
		Health of Child.	Condition of House.	Prevalence of Infectious Disease.			Parents removed out of District.	Otherwise found.		Under Section 29 of Vaccination Act, 1867, or Section 7 of Vaccination Act, 1871.	Applications for Justices Orders. 12.	Proceedings for Penalties on Default under Orders. 13.				
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.			14.	15.	16.	17.
										No. of Cases. Summonses taken out.	Orders applied for.	Summonses taken out.				
										Convictions.	Orders granted.	Penalties imposed.				
										Cases dismissed.	Orders refused.	Cases dismissed.				
										Cases adjourned.	Cases adjourned.	Cases adjourned.				

Vaccinator's Register.

DISTRICT of the

Public Vaccinator.

UNION:

[illegible]

FORM P.

THE VACCINATION ACTS, 1867 TO 1898.

Notice from Public Vaccinator to Medical Officer of Health.

To

Medical Officer of Health of the

District.

In accordance with Section 1 (4) of the Vaccination Act, 1898, I hereby give you notice that I have this day postponed the vaccination of

¹ who resides at ³

the child of ²

on account of

⁴ the condition of the house in which the child resides.

⁴ the recent prevalence of infectious disease in the district.

Dated this day of , 18 .

(Signed)

Public Vaccinator of the

District.

Union.

¹ Child's name.

² Father's, or (if the child is illegitimate) Mother's name and surname.

³ Child's residence.

⁴ Strike out that cause which does not apply.

Given under the Seal of Office of the Local Government Board, this Eighteenth day of October, in the year One thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

(L.S.)

Henry Chaplin,
President.

Hugh Owen,
Secretary.

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